

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

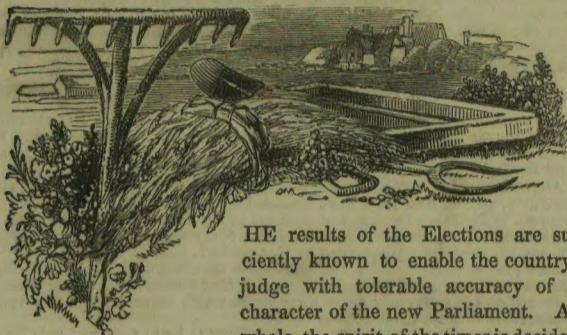


No. 275.—VOL. XI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.



THE results of the Elections are sufficiently known to enable the country to judge with tolerable accuracy of the character of the new Parliament. As a whole, the spirit of the times is decidedly embodied in it; nowhere has there been shown a disposition to retrograde. Personal and individual changes there have been, but the new men come in under the same principles as their predecessors, or perhaps with opinions a little freer and more advanced. The Whigs, upto the close of the Borough Elections, had secured a majority of about three to one compared with that party of neutrals which has taken the name of Peelite, and who, in action, will certainly often be found by the side of the Liberals than against them. The Protectionists, unless they make up their numbers in the counties, are dead beaten; their numbers, ranging between sixty and eighty, can make no stand by themselves in favour of the "reaction" promised by Lord George Bentinck. If the hatreds of the old Parliament are carried over into the new one, the Peelite and the Protectionists will stand aloof scowling at each other, divided—

Like cliffs that have been torn asunder—

a whole ocean of grudges and recollections, fraught with the bitterness that always accompanies the quarrels of allies and friends. The accidents of policy or debate may throw them together in ac-

tion, without combining them; but even then the Whigs, with the large infusion of Radicalism the Election has given them, will be more than equal to the emergency. In the new Parliament Lord John Russell will have the materials for a strong Government, if he uses the chance wisely, and does not throw it away or fritter it down to division, distrust, and weakness. He is now more than a Minister "on sufferance" and the forbearance of foes.

The predominance the appeal to the hustings has given to the Liberals as a party, is a fair and just tribute to the success of their principles. They were beaten at the last General Election; but time and circumstances avenged them, and forced their opponents to do even more than the Whigs proposed to effect. It is well that the founders of a policy should have the reward of being the instruments of carrying it into effect. There is a justice which dictates the rendering to every man his own, which it is gratifying to find operating in the mind of a whole nation. The people have, in fact, at this Election reversed their decision of 1841, and said practically, We were wrong in rejecting you and your opinions then; we give you power and office now as an atonement.

But, though this is the result of the Elections to the Whig party as a body, in some individual cases there has been shown a most discreditable amount of caprice or ingratitude. Personal piques, or petty jealousies, have overborne the memory of many years of constant and efficient service; nay, qualities that are in some cases public virtues, are resented, and have been visited on their possessor, as though they were defects or crimes. Bath has disgraced itself by rejecting Mr. Roebuck for Lord Ashley; it has withdrawn its confidence from the man who for fifteen years has battled for the cause of progress in every branch of policy, whose eloquence and ability are universally acknowledged, whose honesty has never been questioned, for one of the rawest recruits of Liberalism; one of the band who never thought independently on the great commercial questions of the day till his Leader made it safe and popular to do so. However useful these "convertites" may

have been to the country, by taking themselves out of the way of improvement, and turning from being impeders to helpers, we do not greatly respect them; and when they make their tardy wisdom, and their enlightenment that comes so late and so suspiciously, the ground of preference over abler and better men, who began their career with the knowledge which the renegades of the Protectionist creed have only gained at the end of one, we confess we lose our equanimity. We hold in contempt all time-servers and opportune converts, the ready adherents of the winning side, who come so readily in to share the prizes of victory, without ever having struck a blow in the long and arduous struggle. To see these self-sufficient praters of an adopted creed, of the very alphabet of which they were, two years ago, either naturally or wilfully ignorant, dispossessing the veterans of freedom of thought and commerce of their places, and that by the aid of the popular voice, is an exhibition that casts a stain on the very system of Representation itself. Is there no need of men who will point out the errors and short comings of Ministries, though composed of those with whom they, in the main, agree? Are eloquence, ability, and the moral courage to use both for the public alone, such ordinary qualities, that a constituency can afford to throw them aside like common things? Is an energetic advocacy of popular rights in every phase, social and political, exercised with a sternness and disregard of official quietude and convenience that almost revived the traditions of the functions of the Tribunes of Roman history, well exchanged for aristocratic amiabilities, and opinions only recently diluted into liberality? Bath is answerable for the vacancy left in the foremost rank of debaters in the House of Commons, for Lord Ashley, with his position, rank, and popularity, might have easily found a Peelite constituency elsewhere.

There have been other instances of fickleness in the electors; Mr. Macaulay, the most brilliant of modern historical and political writers, bold in announcing principles, and unwavering in his adherence to them, is rejected at Edinburgh for no perceptible rea-



THE MIDDLESEX ELECTION—THE HUSTINGS AT BRENTFORD AT THE NOMINATION ON WEDNESDAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

son. Something has been stated about personal demeanour and a want of gracious manners, which might be obstacles to success in a drawing-room, but have little to do with public questions; or, perhaps he would not promise impossibilities, and give up to a locality the powers that were "meant for mankind."

It is for the sake of the people themselves we regret to see intellect and abilities unsupported by the popular voice, over which mere rank and wealth have such an easy influence everywhere. While the representatives of material interests are filling the Legislature in droves, it is not a time to throw men of higher powers and more elevated habits of thought out of it; we should not wish to see Railway Kings any more than grander Royalties, have it all their own way; they are just as likely to degenerate, if unchecked, into despots. Some weight the people ought to give to intellect against gold and iron, or the two metals will weigh us down. Is it not plain which is the weaker side when a Sibthorpe, a mere privileged buffoon, laughed at and pitied, can command a constituency where a Bulwer, whose works are translated into all the tongues of Europe, is rejected? These things lower us in the eyes of the world, and furnish Despotism with an argument against the representative system that need not be furnished.

Rank and property are so abundantly represented, and, in some cases, reputation and long services have been so ill requited, that it is comparatively satisfactory to meet with a few instances of selections which may rank as compensations. The election of Col. Peyronnet Thompson is one of them; he may be called the father of Free Trade, for he is certainly the oldest of the living writers and advocates of it; years before some of the recent "Free Trade" candidates were born—long ere Lord John Russell and the Whigs were converted even to the "Fixed Duty" theory—years and years before Cobden spoke, or the League was formed, or a famine falling on millions compelled Sir Robert Peel to think, and thinking, to obey them both, Col. Thompson was at work, denouncing an unnatural system, and exposing its mischievous effects, with a clearness, eloquence, and humour, to which we can find no parallel in the productions of any modern writer. He is one of the thinkers of the age, one of that class of minds that impress themselves on their generation, and, if blessed with long life, see their theories developed into practice. They are the unacknowledged legislators of the world, and it is right they should have their place, from which only the want of wealth, rank, and pliability of manner and principles to suit the hour, exclude them. The author of the "Political Exercises" has been the instructor of all our statesmen; it is right he should sit with them, that they may be becomingly humble in the presence of their Mentor. In the new Parliament, the veteran politician, with his grey hair and lofty brow, will appear like a seer of the past, in the midst of a younger race, who are fulfilling his predictions.

Mr. Macgregor is another of the men on whose great knowledge statesmen have built reputation—who have been the real preparers of the facts and arguments that have converted Senates. He can now—thanks to the electors of Glasgow—speak for himself. Mr. Macculloch should have been by his side.

More visibly active workers in the cause have also found their reward. The triumphs of the public assembly have been remembered beyond the hour of excitement; and

Action, utterance, and the power of speech,

To move men's minds—

the gift of eloquence, in short, have placed George Thompson and Mr. W. J. Fox in Parliament. Many shake their heads, and talk of want of "standing," and "weight in society," and other things, indicating dissatisfaction and distrust. They forget that in all free states eloquence alone is power: those who spend the best years of their lives in mastering the orators of antiquity ought not to be surprised at the influence gained by the same talent, even with the most respectful acknowledgment of the superiority of the classics, which everybody makes, as a matter of course, but of which we are sometimes dubious. Demosthenes did but persuade and excite, and the moderns do the same in a community far less impressionable. If character is to be strictly inquired into, the scrutiny must be imposed on all, or it would be an oppressive hypocrisy; and, if imposed, it would vacate many a titled seat and throw out many an "influential man." legislative ability and public integrity must be tested by time: dependence on professional exertions is never objected to the lawyers and military and naval officers who abound in the House; why should it to others? There is no reason why the untested and talented men elected by the people in the few cases that are exceptions to the rule should not be as honest and independent representatives as the scores of needy scions of nobility, whom the people choose with such alacrity, minus any talents whatever, either for speaking or anything else. Is there anything particularly dignified in such squabbles about a tailor's bill as that which edified the public the other day, between those territorial magnates the Berkelys? Oldham and the Tower Hamlets are not likely to produce anything half as contemptible. There is no fear for the "dignity" of the new Parliament from the new importations, though there is some danger of their not bearing out the expectations formed of them by the public—a matter which may very safely be left to themselves and the future.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

MIDDLESEX.

The election for the metropolitan county commenced on Wednesday, at the accustomed hustings, Brentford, Brentford. Flags streaming across the narrow streets, rustics bearing green boughs, the softer sex adorned with the favours of the respective candidates; and, ever and anon, and from various corners, the contesting discords of rival bands, gave more animation than harmony to the scene. The crowd assembled about the hustings was tremendous, and it was with difficulty that Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. R. Osborne, with their respective cavalcades, made their way to the platform.

Mr. W. Paynter proposed Colonel Thomas Wood, and Mr. John Davis seconded the nomination.

Sir W. Stirling nominated Lord Robert Grosvenor. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Hanbury.

Sir W. Molesworth proposed Mr. Osborne. Mr. Hull seconded the nomination.

Colonel Wood then came forward, and was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses. He maintained, that he had not gone to Parliament pledged to protection. When they were visited with dire calamity in Ireland, did they mean to say that it was not then necessary to bring an unbiased mind to the full consideration of the whole subject? Was it not then necessary to relieve the industry of the country, and to afford the means of supplying the wants of the country by the only resource left, viz., by the repeal of the Corn-laws? He would then ask them whether he had not also been true to his pledges with respect to the Established Church? He highly approved of the principles of Sir R. Peel, and of his measures in relation to the Church of England. He thought that his plan of appropriating the surplus of collegiate contributions, and which were not necessary for their maintenance, in order to the increase of small livings, and to supplying spiritual wants in desolate places, which he carried out by a measure passed in 1843, for the creation of 218 new livings in places where before the people were destitute of religious instructors, was of the greatest advantage to the best interests of the Church of this country. (Cheers.) Then, with respect to the interests of the working classes, he had the pleasure of voting with Sir Robert Peel for the reduction of the duties on coffee, sugar, timber, cheese, butter, lard, spirits, and for the abolition of all minor duties of Customs, which, instead of affording any revenue, only impeded the commerce of the country, to the amount of 700 or 800 articles, the duties upon which had now been all swept away. (Cheers.) He was induced, therefore, to ask whether this opposition really arose from the ingratitude of the Free-Traders? He never expected to receive from them any confirmation of the course which he had adopted; but he did expect from the enlightened, the intelligent, the educated, and the working classes of Middlesex, a warm approval of the course which he had adopted, and a full acquittal of the charge of political apostasy. (Cheers and hisses.)

Lord R. Grosvenor said he had been advised by some of his friends, who were getting a little impatient, to content himself with saying, "Here I am; nobody has attacked me for anything I may have done; I stand now precisely as I did before." (Cheers.) But such a course would hardly have been respectful to the constituency. (Hear, hear.) He stood in the position of the hero of the "Beggars' Opera," for although neither of his competitors liked the other, neither, he believed, had any objection to him. As he had made some professions the last time

he had the honour of meeting his constituents, he would now call their attention to the manner in which he had fulfilled them. He had stated that he was a Free-Trader. (Loud cheers.) He had since supported all the reductions in Customs, with which the present Government were so ably following in the steps of their predecessors. He had had the pleasure of voting for the Committee to inquire into the operation of the Navigation Laws; and, although he would not take any step injurious to our commercial marine, there were many anomalies in the laws affecting it which he should wish to see removed. He was anxious for a reduction in the duty on tobacco, the luxury of the poor; but he did not hope for a repeal of the Malt-Tax. He hoped that a long time would not elapse before the Window-Tax was repealed, as such a repeal would be one of the most efficient "Health of Towns Bills" that could be proposed. (Hear, and cheers.) He would now come to the working man, and would tell them what he had done for that most valuable member of the community. He had voted for the limitation of the hours of labour in factories—(hear, hear)—and also for a limitation in the term of the soldier's enlistment. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. Osborne, the new candidate, then came forward, and was received with lively demonstrations of welcome. He said—"Fellow-citizens, electors, and non-electors of the great county of Middlesex, you have listened to the animated and eloquent address of my noble friend Lord Robert Grosvenor, and you will have remarked that he commenced that address by likening himself to a highwayman persecuted by two ladies, *Polly* and *Lucy*. (A laugh.) I hope that on this occasion I may be the political *Polly*, because you who have read the play will recall, that in the end she was united to *Macheath*. (Cheers and laughter.) In any event, if I cannot claim attention on this ground, I trust you will give it to me as being, according to my noble friend, one of the softer sex—(laughter)—and when I assure you that during the whole contest I shall use no acerbity, no repartee, that no private aspersions shall be cast by me, that I mean to conduct my election solely on public grounds, I trust that I shall disarrange even my opponents and that they will grant me that hearing which my friends have conceded to them. No man entertains a higher respect for my gallant opponent, Colonel Wood, than the individual who stands before you. I know him to be a good, I believe him to be an amiable man; but, while I am bound to respect the hereditary successor of the acres of Middleton, I am not called upon to approve the re-election of the late member for Middlesex, however qualified he may be to represent those ancestral virtues which we have been informed are hereditary in his family. I do not believe that by his course in Parliament he has a right to claim your sympathy, or to ask you again to return him as your member. I do not mean to make use of any hard words. I do not believe that Col. Wood was a political apostate, but I believe he was a man of a ductile mind—(laughter)—that he did not give that free play to his ability you have seen to day—("Oh!")—and that he was content to trust his political conscience to the keeping of Sir R. Peel. (Laughter.) Therefore, I abjure the word apostate. No doubt but that, like many members of Parliament, the gallant Colonel never examined the subject; for, if he had, he could not have let himself be elected in 1837 pledged to carry protection. (Col. Wood: "No.") He says no, but I believe there are many unfortunate farmers who, through some obscurity of style in the gallant Colonel—perhaps through his not bringing his papers in his pocket, as he has done to-day—went away from the hustings at that time impressed with the idea that, if they voted for Wood, and turned out Hume, protection would be maintained in all its pristine deformity. In conclusion, Mr. Osborne said he was a true Conservative, prepared to advance with the times, not changing for the love of change, but changing when the necessities of the country demand it.

The show of hands was then taken, and the Sheriff declared it to be in favour of Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. Osborne. A poll was demanded on behalf of Colonel Thomas Wood, which will commence on Monday next.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The election of three Knights of the Shire to serve in Parliament for this county took place on Wednesday morning at the County Hall, Aylesbury. There was a fourth candidate, Mr. Gibbs, an auctioneer and farmer; but he was merely proposed nominally, in order that he might make a speech.

The Baron M. de Rothschild, the Sheriff of the county, presided.

Mr. C. G. Du Pré was proposed by Mr. G. Penn, and seconded by Mr. R. Wykham.

Sir T. D. Aubrey proposed, and Mr. M. Swabey seconded, the name of the Hon. C. C. Cavendish.

Mr. P. Danneley proposed, and Mr. M. Knapp seconded, the name of Mr. B. Disraeli.

Mr. J. Gibbs was then proposed by J. Lee, Esq., LL.D., and recommended as the firm friend of religious liberty, and the enemy to all State endowment and the connection between Church and State. Mr. Barry, a farmer of Chilton, seconded this nomination.

Mr. Gibbs was allowed to make a speech first, as he declared it was not his intention to go to the poll.

The Sheriff then declared the three first-named candidates duly elected.

Mr. Du Pré expressed his gratification at finding himself, for the third time, the representative of the county of Buckingham. He believed his opinions were in unison with those of the majority of the county. (Laughter and groans.) He was aware there were some subjects upon which he might differ from some of the constituency; but they could not charge him with subserviency—(hear); and rather than raise a No-Popery cry on the eve of a general election, he would peril his own return. (Cheers.) His votes in Parliament would show that it was his desire to uphold the stability of the State and the Protestant religion. He was still favourable to protection to agriculture, which had been abandoned and betrayed by those who had been sent to Parliament by the farmers to defend it. He considered Sir R. Peel's various speeches in opposing Mr. Villiers's annual motion to repeal the Corn-Laws, were conclusive on that point, as showing that, without protection, the British farmer could not compete with the foreign grower. If the events of the past year should not be injurious to British commerce, they must be to British character. It would be long ere the public would again place confidence in public men. At present, he belonged to no political party; he acknowledged no leader. He regretted it, for he thought it a bad sign for the country that everything connected with party should be in such danger and distrust as it was at this moment, when there were neither principles to bind, nor men to lead. He hoped, however, that they might yet meet on mutual ground, and unite their efforts for the good of their country. He trusted that by such united action they might be enabled to extend to the widest bases the blessing of education—(hear, hear)—and to ameliorate the condition of the poor by improving their dwellings and protecting them by wise sanitary laws—(hear)—and, above all, that they might continue their efforts to show their sympathy towards the unfortunate peasantry of Ireland. (Cheers.)

The Hon. C. C. Cavendish said he would give the best support in his power to Lord J. Russell's Government consistent with his own independence and the interests of the country. He should always support the agricultural interest; and if recent changes should be found detrimental to the farmer, he would give his best assistance towards obtaining a change of the law. (Cheers, and "Oh, oh.")

Mr. Disraeli, who was received with cheers mingled with many expressions of disapprobation, said that though he had often addressed them in that hall, this was the first time he had had the honour of addressing them as member for the county. He would now tell them what were his intentions, so far as he could judge from the appearance of the political horizon, as to how he would act as their representative in the ensuing Parliament. He should not enter that Parliament with any factions opposition to the present Ministry. During the latter part of the last Parliament he had proved that he had been actuated by no feeling of hostility to the present Government, when he had given them a humble and hearty support on almost every important vote of the session. He had assisted them in the creation of the new Bishop—(Oh, oh)—and he was proud that he had assisted them to fulfil a legislative enactment to which the honour of Parliament was pledged, even if the interest of the country did not require it. (Cries of "Oh, oh," and hisses.) There were, he supposed, some persons present who thought that a State should not fulfil its obligations. ("No, no.") He who cried "no" so lustily would be puzzled if he were called upon to maintain logically or by argument his position. He repeated that he gave his adhesion to the principles of political morality which were put forward in that measure, and which he believed no one present would on reflection dispute; and he said that from that question merely the conduct of the Government in respect to their ecclesiastical polity was not to be inferred. But if he found a Government continue to act in the same spirit—if they pursued the same course of taking every means to make the Church of England popular—"never"—and to infuse into that, the greatest of our democratic institutions, a still more democratic spirit, he would, under all circumstances, and at all hazards, support that Government, of whatever party it might be composed. (Cries of "the new Bishops.") It was well for them to sneer at the Bishops. Why, nine out of ten of the Bishops had sprung from the people; nine out of ten of them had, by their energy and learning, placed themselves in an assembly in which, but for the bench of Bishops, the sons of the people would never be. He should go into the next Parliament as their representative with no factions or avowed opposition to the present Government, so long as they pursued a constitutional course, remembering, as he did, the circumstances under which they had accepted office, and the spirit they had evinced since. (Hear, hear.) Remembering the total extinction of party—which he regretted—he would give to the present Government not only an impartial hearing, but so far as he could judge of the tendency of their acts, a full and hearty support. (A Voice, "Yes, you want a good place.") The way to get a good place was not to support a Ministry, but to oppose it. (An Elector, "And you have been trying that on too.") (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Though he regretted the breaking up of party ties, yet the Government of this country, being held by men who, though not supported by any large party, were yet remarkable for their talents, it was right it should be known that those who entertained the same opinions as he did, did not go to the ensuing Parliament with any concerted or factions scheme of opposition. With regard to the change which has been made in the protective laws, the time had gone by when the merits or demerits of Free-Trade should be entered into. (Hear, hear.) That great problem must be solved by experience. He believed the pinching hour would yet arrive—though he should rejoice if he were deceived. He, as a member of a large though not a predominant party, who from conviction had opposed that measure, felt that that party were bound to express their convictions, and should the evils which they anticipated arise, to propound remedial measures which those who had bound themselves to principles which would thus be proved to be erroneous, could hardly bring forward. If the measure of Free-Trade should be successful, few would desire to re-open it; but if not, was it not desirable that there should be men in Parliament who, still adhering to their opinions, should be ready to remedy errors, those who had committed them, and had bound themselves to their erroneous convictions, could hardly do? To the best of his power he had supported the principles of sanitary reform when they were first brought under the consideration of the House of Commons, and when they were not supported by the popular party. When he returned to Parliament he would endeavour to carry them out, but he could not promise to support such a bill as that proposed last year by the Government for the improvement

of the health of towns. If, in the turning of the political wheel, he should be ever called upon to carry out popular principles, he thought he could bring forward a measure on that subject that would not suffer in comparison with that of Lord M. Peth. He thanked the electors of Buckinghamshire for the distinction they had conferred on him, and hoped the day would arrive when he should again meet them there, and when they would not be ashamed of the man they had sent to the Parliament of Westminster.

Gloucestershire (West).

The nomination of candidates for this division of the county took place at Dursley, on Thursday, and in consequence of the personal topics connected with the election, there was great excitement. A vast concourse of persons attended. The candidates are Mr. Robert Blagden Hale, Mr. Grenville Berkeley, and Mr. Grantley Berkeley.

Mr. Aaron Goold proposed the Hon. Grenville Berkeley; he espoused the cause of the people. Mr. Edward Harwood, of Olvestone, very briefly seconded the nomination.

Mr. Martin Hyde Crawley Boevy, Bart., proposed Mr. Robert Blagden Hale. Major Blaythwaite seconded the nomination.

Mr. George Bengough proposed Mr. Grenville Berkeley. Mr. Nicholson, of Lydney, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley then came forward amid much cheering, and professed that he would not say a word on the occasion that was likely to lead to ill-humour or clamour, but as an oppressed and poor man, would ask for a fair hearing whilst he contradicted the foul aspersions which had been cast upon his character by his enemies. (Cheers.) This was not now a family quarrel, and he would dismiss from his speech all allusion to this question. It was usual when a man had represented a county for eighteen years, if the constituency were dissatisfied with his Parliamentary conduct, to call a public meeting. That course had not been pursued towards him. The only intimation he ever received came privately from Earl Fitzhardinge; and he would ask if it was fair to drive away an individual by hints, and to elect another in his stead, in deference to the "great man." He had proclaimed his wrongs, and it was then said directly that he had appealed to the pit and gallery. That was a proper and constitutional place to appeal to. (Cheers.) He had been described as anything but a gentleman. (Shame.) He had not intended to speak of the small fry—they were too contemptible. (A cry of "No one more than yourself.") He would ask whether or not the new candidate was a nominee? (Yes.) Well, he says he is not dictated to by the Castle; why then, he would ask, who paid the expenses of the election? (A cry, "The Castle.") He would ask who paid for the dinner in the orchard at Wishover? If Mr. Grenville Berkeley was not a nominee, why was his name placed in that shameful document offering him (Mr. Grantley Berkeley) money if he would retire?

Mr. Hale and Mr. Grenville Berkeley also addressed the electors.

The Sheriff called for a show of hands. After the usual ordeal, he declared the election had fallen upon the Hon. Grenville Berkeley and Robert Blagden Hale, Esq. A poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. Grenville Berkeley. A vote of thanks was voted to the Sheriff, and the vast assemblage dispersed. The poll was fixed for yesterday and to-day.

Northamptonshire (South).

The nomination of two members to serve in Parliament for the southern division of Northamptonshire took place on Wednesday in the County Hall. The candidates were Sir Charles Knightley and Captain Vyse, the late members; and Lord Henley.

After the usual preliminaries, the Hon. P. S. Pierpoint proposed Sir Charles Knightley, and W. Rose Rose, Esq., seconded the nomination. Captain Vyse was proposed by Sir Henry Dryden, and seconded by Mr. Canning, of Hellidon. H. B. Sawbridge, Esq., the Deputy Chairman of the County Sessions, proposed Lord Henley, and his Lordship was seconded by H. Langham, Esq.

More than ordinary interest attaches itself to the election for South Northamptonshire, in consequence of its presenting a contest fought solely on the question of Protection versus Free-Trade, in a county in which there are but few voters unconnected with the cultivation of the soil.

On the show of hands being put, it was declared to be in favour of Sir Charles Knightley and Lord Henley, and Captain Vyse demanded a poll.

Lord Henley is a nephew of Sir Robert Peel, and he also married a daughter of the Dean of Worcester.

The polling commences at nine o'clock on Monday morning.

THE HARVEST.—The most gratifying accounts of the state of the harvest arrive daily from all parts of the country. The yield is most abundant. At Guildford market, on Saturday, there were four samples of new wheat, representing a quantity of ten or twelve loads. They were all of good quality, one very superior weighing 66*lb.* per bushel. The *Gloucester Chronicle* says:—"The weather was never more propitious for the growing crops of wheat and barley than it is now. The wheat never made greater progress towards maturity than it has done at present; and should the weather continue fine for the harvest the produce will not only be of excellent quality but also abundant in quantity. Reaping has partially commenced in some districts, and in the course of next (this) week it will become pretty general. In the early districts the barley crops are excellent, on good barley soils, and will, in general, be early to harvest. Many farmers have already commenced cutting."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.</

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French papers do not notice any event of political importance this week, with the exception of a vague intimation of a probable change of Ministry. According to the *Patrie*, a new Cabinet is about to be formed, either by M. Guizot or M. Duchatel; but, on the other hand, the *Commerce* professes to know that the two Ministers just named, and their colleagues, MM. Damon and Hebert, have determined to make common cause together.

The Paris papers of Tuesday are chiefly taken up with the speeches of Count Montalembert and M. Guizot in the Chamber of Peers. The noble Count, following the precedent established by Lord Lyndhurst, and followed by Lord Brougham, reviewed the business of the session in a speech which he not inaptly called a "funeral oration." He showed, or essayed to show, that nothing had been done in the way of legislation, notwithstanding the promises held out by Ministers in their hustings speeches, while, in lieu thereof, corruption had become the order of the day. M. Guizot replied in a speech of considerable length, acknowledging that many measures had not been carried, owing to the difficulties attending a new Parliament and unexpected divisions of parties. Yet he contended that several important acts had been studied and matured, and would become, at no distant period, the law of the land—such measures, in fact, as education reform, prison discipline, the tariff bill, postage and salt bills. As regarded corruption, he denied that it was at all practised in the way alleged. The same charges were habitually made in other countries—those familiar with the novel of "Tom Jones" knew how Sheriff's managed elections in England—and, turning to America, it should be recollect that even Washington had been accused of having sold his country to England. Count Montalembert observed that the difference between France and England lay in this—that while corruption was practised in the latter country, as in every other, yet that the Government and men high placed were free from all suspicion; while in France it was the Government that corrupted, and its instrument was the budget.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Peers, of the same day, M. Guizot was again under the necessity of ascending the tribune, in consequence of some questions from M. de Flavigny, on the affairs of Switzerland and of Italy. The French Minister denied that the French Government had any intention whatever of interfering in the internal affairs of Switzerland, and of abetting foreign intervention. "It was, however, but right," he said, "to be prepared for the future, as Radicalism would soon be supplanted in Switzerland by Communism, if the present movement were allowed to continue unopposed."

SPAIN.

There is nothing of consequence from Spain this week. Her Majesty still remains at La Granja.

The Madrid papers represent the dispute between the King and Queen to be daily increasing. The *Faro* says, that orders have been given not to allow any servant at the Palace to obey the King's orders, except by the express authority of her Majesty.

A Carlist conspiracy has been detected at Saragossa, and a large depot of arms has been discovered. The Carlist bands in the mountainous parts of Catalonia appear to be on the increase.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a Royal ordinance revoking the order, issued by the Government on the 14th and 23rd of last March, against the exportation of corn. All agricultural produce can now be exported on the same terms as previous to the prohibition.

PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon news to the 29th ult. Rumours prevailed of an approaching change of Ministry.

The Duke of Saldanha had dissolved and dispersed his army of operations, and he himself had departed on a tour through the two northern provinces, to superintend the re-establishment of the legitimate authorities, and to restore confidence among the people. He was expected in Lisbon on the 31st ult., the anniversary of the swearing to the charter.

All the officers of the insurgent army have been removed from active service by a Royal decree. Some persons impeding the installation of the new authorities at Ruivais, in Minho, were killed, and others wounded, by the military. A road had reached Lisbon that the Algarve battalion killed three persons, and committed other outrages, on their arrival at Faro.

The Spanish troops were, on the 30th ult., still in possession of Oporto, but were daily leaving, three battalions, it was said, being all that would be left behind. The conduct of the Spanish soldiers was excellent, and rendered them popular. The batteries about the town were being dismantled, for the purpose, it was supposed, of weakening the place in anticipation of future outbreaks. General Concha, the Spanish commander, had left Oporto on the 27th, for the frontier.

The commercial news at Oporto was not important. A large supply of manufactured goods was looked for, but orders from the provinces were coming in slowly, so little was the confidence which people placed in the future conduct of the Government. The liberty of the press was still in abeyance, and likely to continue so.

ITALY.

We have accounts from Bologna and other parts of Italy, to the 23rd ult. The people remained tranquil, up to the date of the last advices, at Ferrara, Bologna, and Ravenna. But, more extensive reinforcements of the Austrian troops were announced to be on the march.

A letter from Ferrara, dated the 21st ult., says that the Austrian troops which arrived there adopt measures to goad the population to a tumult. On the 19th, some Austrian soldiers insulted the portrait of Pius IX., and tried to provoke a quarrel with two dragoons in the Papal service. Others outraged a lady in the streets, and stopped the carriage of a physician (Dr. Zaccetti) who was visiting his patients. It was said that the Austrian commander had orders to attack the population without mercy, on the manifestation of the slightest disorder. The National Guard, however, continued to be enrolled, and was regularly drilled in the square of Prospero.

Agents of Austria, as was supposed, were employed to excite disorder at Bologna, during the anniversary of the amnesty. A Corsican, named Cristina, began to utter exclamations against Pius IX. The people were exasperated, but contented themselves with committing him to the charge of the police. Austrian emissaries are running through Romagna, stimulating the people to disorder.

The *Cologne Gazette* has the following from Vienna, of the 27th ult.:—"The demonstrations against Italy continue. A large quantity of artillery and ammunition has been sent off from this place and from Gratz."

The *Gazette du Midi*, of the 1st instant, mentions that it was reported on the Marseilles Bourse that an attempt had been made against the Pope's life. The *Gazette*, however, discredits the accuracy of the rumour.

SWITZERLAND.

The news from Switzerland is still rather important. On the 29th ult., the Popular Association, an association which extends all over Switzerland, held its first meeting at Berne, and made a strong demonstration in favour of the resolution recently adopted by the Diet for the dissolution of the Catholic alliance. The association, which is now for the first time established, has two objects in view, the first of which is to assist the Diet in dissolving the Sonderbund and expelling the Jesuits, and the other to carry such reforms in the institutions of the Confederation as may be thought necessary. The association declares that it is determined to carry these objects by legal means, and by legal means only; and it particularly recommends to its members to make use of their powers of petition for that purpose.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape papers to the 19th of May, but there is very little in them worth notice.

Sir H. E. Young had entered on his duties as Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern District. The great hindrance to the progress of the eastern districts has been, hitherto, their remoteness from the seat of Government, and great hopes are entertained from this new appointment.

The Lieutenant-Governor had arrived at Graham's Town from his visit to his Excellency Sir Henry Pettinger at Port Foddie.

Since Sir George Berkeley has assumed the command of the troops in Kaffirland all has remained quiet, and the whole country to the Buffalo was abandoned by the enemy.

There is no intelligence from the front, except the capture of ten spans of oxen from Colonel Van der Meulen's camp, at the Buffalo mouth. It is supposed that these were taken by friendly Kaffirs.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

The *Avon* steamer arrived on Thursday at Southampton with the West India Mail.

The accounts brought by this vessel from the city of Mexico are to the 29th of June, at which date Santa Anna, taking advantage of General Scott's delay in advancing from Puebla, where the American leader still remained, had succeeded in assembling an army of 15,000 men, which were tolerably equipped and advantageously posted for the defence of the capital. As the American forces, 10,000 strong, were preparing to move forwards, a battle was looked for at El Penon. The result of this engagement would influence the Mexicans, either to sustain the contest or negotiate a peace, but, pending the issue, no arrangement was expected, though a communication from the Cabinet at Washington had been received by the Mexican Government, intimating that Mr. Twiste, who accompanied the American army, was empowered to treat upon amicable terms. "No surrender" was the condition upon which Santa Anna was permitted to hold power, and he appeared disposed to take the chances of another fight. The Ministry had been remodelled, by the appointment of General Alcorta, as Minister of War; Don Domingo Ybarra to the Department of Foreign Affairs; and Don Vicente Romero as Minister of Justice. Rondon remained at the head of the Finance Department. A forced loan of a million dollars had been decreed, from which foreigners were not exempt. According to the accounts from Vera Cruz, there was no prospect of the Mexicans accepting the proposition lately made by the American Government for the termination of hostilities.

The Americans were continuing to feel the effects of the Mexican climate. Several deaths had taken place.

At Vera Cruz the fever was raging dreadfully, especially in the American army; there were between six and seven hundred in the hospitals, or churches converted into hospitals. By the medical reports, twenty died daily; however, the number said between twenty-five and thirty daily.

The accounts from the West Indian colonies are not quite so favourable, the weather having recently been rather dry for the young canes. This will, however, have little or no influence on the crop of sugar for the present season, whatever it may have upon that of the ensuing year.

THE OVERLAND INDIA MAIL.

In part of our impression last week, we announced the arrival of the Overland Bombay Mail. The dates are—Bombay, June 19; Calcutta, June 10; Delhi, June 8. There is no intelligence of later date than that which we published on the arrival of the last Calcutta mail.

The chief point of political importance is the state of Hyderabad, in the Deccan. Violence and bloodshed were the order of the day there. The troops called the Rohillas, whom General Frazer had endeavoured to induce to leave the Nizam's country, were returning by degrees to it. They were implicated in several gang robberies, and ordered to be deported. They came near the cantonment, quarrelled amongst themselves, when Hassein-ood-Deen Khan was killed; his assassin was cut to pieces.

The summary of the *Bombay Times* notices, as one of the most remarkable events of the month, a further reduction of our army, which, for the first time within these eight years, promises to make our income equal to our expenditure. By reductions which had occurred since March last, something under 40,000 Sepoys had been struck off the strength of the army—effecting a saving of about £300,000—leaving us about 230,000 in all, or 70,000 more on our muster roll than we possessed from 1831 to 1838. Six regiments of the Royal army, whose services, it is supposed, can be dispensed with, are now to be sent home. This will save us from £250,000 to £300,000 a year more, or considerably above £500,000 on the whole reduction; leaving us still 64,000 men above our former peace establishment.

The Goomsoor country is again in a blaze from end to end; the sacrifice of human beings, for a length of time put a stop to under our late agent, has again taken place; and villages are being burnt and plundered in all directions; and this at a time when we have only one native regiment in the district. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief continue at Simla. Lord Hardinge will return to Calcutta in October, and leave for England early next year.

Everything continues tranquil in the Punjab, the only alteration in our arrangements that has been made being the dispersion of the troops formerly stationed at the capital in strong brigades throughout the country. In Afghanistan there seems better promise of tranquillity than for many years past there has been. Sir David Pollock will, it is supposed, be succeeded by Sir Erskine Perry, who is at present acting Chief Justice.

On the night of the 19th of June a terrific fire broke out in the Fort of Bombay, utterly consuming that extensive building known as the British Hotel, a favourite resort of passengers by the Suez steamers. The fire originated in a liquor shop at the back of the hotel, and in the course of an hour or so the whole edifice was enveloped in flames. It is impossible to estimate the amount of the loss that has been sustained, but it cannot be under several lacs of rupees.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been very fine; there has been a good deal of sunshine, and the sky has been usually free from cloud. The wind has been light, and principally from the S.W., except on part of August 2 and 3, when it was from the N. The temperature has been above the average of the season.

The following are some particulars of each day:—Friday, the sky was chiefly free from cloud during the morning, and mostly covered by cloud during the afternoon. The direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 67°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 43° and 125°. Saturday, the sky was principally free from cloud throughout the day; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 68°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 42° and 133°. Sunday, the sky was principally cloudless; the wind was light and from the S.W. The day was hot; its average temperature was 70°; the nights of Saturday and of Sunday were cold; during the latter, the thermometer sank to 49°, whilst during the afternoon of Sunday the reading was above 80° for some hours. The extreme thermometrical readings on grass during the day were 40° and 146°. Monday, the sky was partially covered by cloud till 8 A.M., and cloudless from that time till towards 6 P.M., at which time the sky became suddenly covered by black clouds, and there were appearances of a storm, but none occurred; a few drops only of rain fell; the direction of the wind was W.S.W. till towards 6 P.M.; at this time it suddenly veered to the N., and the temperature fell rapidly. The average temperature of the day was 67°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 39° and 140°. Tuesday, the day was principally cloudless, yet, at times, there were detached cumulus clouds scattered about the sky; the night was clear; the direction of the wind was N.; the average temperature of the day was 63°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 32° and 132°. Wednesday, the sky, early in the morning, was cloudless, and its appearance afterwards was variable; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the temperature in the morning was as low as 40°; at 6h. A.M. it was only 42°; this increased to 67° by 9h. A.M.; the average temperature of the day was 57°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 32° and 125°. Thursday, the day was principally cloudless, yet, at times, there were detached cumulus clouds scattered about the sky; the night was clear; the direction of the wind was N.; the average temperature of the day was 63°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 32° and 125°. Thursday, the day was principally cloudless, yet, at times, there were detached cumulus clouds scattered about the sky; the night was clear; the direction of the wind was N.; the average temperature of the day was 61°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 32° and 125°. Thursday, the day was principally cloudless, yet, at times, there were detached cumulus clouds scattered about the sky; the night was clear; the direction of the wind was N.; the average temperature of the day was 61°; the extreme thermometrical readings on grass were 32° and 125°.

The average temperature of the month of July was 65°. The depth of rain fallen during the month of July was seven-tenths of an inch only.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were:—

Friday,	July 20,	the highest during the day was 78 deg., and the lowest was 57 deg.
Saturday,	July 21, 83 53
Sunday,	Aug. 1 86 53
Monday,	Aug. 2 85 49
Tuesday,	Aug. 3 74 53
Wednesday,	Aug. 4 74 40
Thursday,	Aug. 5 70 53

Blackheath, Friday, August 6, 1847.

J. G.

ON THE WEATHER

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1847.

The Report of the Registrar-General, for the past quarter, contains, as usual, the results of meteorological observations, made at many different places in England. These have all been systematically examined, reduced, and discussed, by Mr. Glaisher, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the hygrometrical results being deduced from the observations, by the use of his own hygrometrical tables.

In Mr. Glaisher's remarks upon the weather he says that the cold weather which prevailed during the whole of the preceding quarter continued, with slight exceptions, till the end of the first week in May. On the 9th of May a period of warm weather set in; and, from that day till June 7th, the average excess of daily temperature above that of the season was rather more than 5°, and that the average temperature of every day between June 7 and the end of the quarter, was less than the average of the season. Mr. Glaisher remarks that the period from May 9 to June 7 was very remarkable, on account of its great heat, and particularly so on Sunday, May 23, and on Friday, May 28. (See remarks on the weather of those days in our paper.) On those days the temperature rose higher at Greenwich than any on record as occurring in the month of May; and, from the numbers contained in the Report, such seems to have been the case at all places inland and south of latitude 54°, at which places the thermometer readings were from 80° to 87°. Mr. Glaisher says he believes there is no example on record of such high readings in the month of May.

The mean temperature of the quarter, at Greenwich, was 53° 2, which is 2° below that of the corresponding quarter of 1846; 1° 3 above that of 1845; 1° 8 below that of 1844; and 0° 2 above that of the quarter for twenty-five years. The mean temperature at all the places situated some distance from the sea and south of Durham, was nearly the same as at Greenwich, except those situated in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire. In our paper of May 15, 1847, it will be seen in our extract from the Registrar-General's Report upon the previous quarter, that all places situated in those counties were much warmer than other places in January, February, and March; and it would seem that in April they were also warmer; in May they were very nearly the same; and in June they were colder than in other places. Mr. Glaisher accounts for this alleviation of the winter's cold, and lowering of the summer's heat, as follows:—In winter, when the air is colder than the water, it took a portion of heat from the surface of the water, which, being cooled by being thus brought into contact with the cold air, sank, and made room for the warmer portions beneath, whilst the heated air rose and flowed over the land. In summer, when the air is warmer than the water, much heat becomes latent by the quick evaporation of the water, which, changed into vapour, and mixed with the air as an elastic fluid, passes inland, and takes a share in the total pressure of the atmosphere, and is of the utmost importance with reference to barometrical variations.

The pressure of the atmosphere at Greenwich was less than that in the corresponding quarter of the three preceding years.

The weight of water suspended in the air was, in April, such as to balance more than a quarter of an inch of the mercurial column; and in May and June about four-tenths of an inch; and it would seem from the report that the increased weight of water in the summer months almost exactly equals the loss of weight of air which takes place in these months.

The degree of humidity of the air was less than that of the corresponding quarter in the three preceding years.

The sky was rather more clouded than usual: the horizontal movement of the air was about 850 miles weekly.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer in the air, at the height of four feet above the ground, in England, during the quarter, were 87° and 19° respectively. The highest reading of a thermometer, with its bulb placed in the full rays of the sun, and protected from lateral wind striking it, was 114° 8; the highest reading on grass was more than 150°, and the lowest reading was 14°; the lowest reading on flax on grass was 8° 3.

In April, the reading of the thermometer on grass, was below 32° on twenty-one nights; in May, on seven nights; and in June, on two nights.

We have not room to insert more of this valuable report, but we strongly recommend the meteorological part of it to all persons at all engaged in meteorological researches.

We cannot help remarking, however, that a great step has been made in advance in meteorology, if we can correctly, from the simple readings of two thermometers, the one with a wetened bulb, determine so correctly the amount of water mixed with the air and determine so accurately its effect upon barometer readings as would seem to be the case in this report.

We observe that some valuable instructions for making and registering meteorological observations are appended to the report.

SUDDEN DEATH.—As J. Pilcher, Esq., of Crabble, was returning from the polling booth at Charlton, after giving his vote at the Dover election, yesterday week, he was seen to stagger in crossing a field, and instantly fell and expired.

THE LATE J. WALTER, ESQ.



THE LATE JOHN WALTER, ESQ.—FROM A BUST AT BEARWOOD.

ments; the exposure of criminality is by no means a safe proceeding, and under the old Law of Libel was still more dangerous than it is at present. A few years ago, the journal destroyed a complicated and well-laid system of fraud that would have inflicted serious injury on the bankers of London and the Continent. An

action of libel afterwards brought against the publisher by one of the parties implicated, failed, but involved the paper in heavy expenses. A public subscrip-

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE, "MACEDONIAN," AT CORK, WITH PROVISIONS FOR THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

(Supposed to be spoken by one of the crew.)

"BROTHERS! although the ocean rolls between Our homes, no ocean rolls between our hearts. With suffering soul Columbia hath seen Pale Erin's wretchedness; and soon her marts Were crowded with her offerings of free, Full, tearful aid. Swart Labour's horny hand Gave his last dollar, or sent o'er the sea 'Bread stiffs,' the staff of life in every land. Hence comes the *Macedonian*—noble bark, The smile of Heaven is 'lumining her sails, Which wave like Mercy's wings o'er famine stark. And heals the wound where Pestilence prevails. Brothers in tongue, arts, bravery, and blood, Let us be rivals strong—in doing good."

This noble vessel arrived in the Cove on the 16th ult., after a fair voyage of twenty-seven days; and anchored at Hawbowline.

The *Macedonian* is a very large and beautiful frigate, carrying forty-four guns, when in commission, and upwards of 1700 tons; she is commanded by Commodore De Kay, Argentine Navy. The cargo, which consisted of corn-meal, Indian meal, rice, beans, and a quantity of clothing, has been generously contributed by the Middle States and Relief Committees of the inhabitants of Boston—the contributions of the city of New York alone amounting to the immense number of 1018 barrels of corn-meal! The cargo is estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000 dollars; half to be discharged at Hawbowline, and the remainder between Belfast and Glasgow. It was through the interest and so incitement of Commodore De Kay, that Congress granted the use of the *Macedonian* for her present mission of peace and charity; the gallant and philanthropic gentleman bearing all the expense of victualling, manning, loading, &c., amounting to something over £3000. An American journal, dated June 13, 1847, says:—"The brave and noble De Kay, with a liberality which entitles him to the gratitude of Ireland, and the admiration of the world, has carried out this magnificent undertaking at his own expense; and the cargo, commenced by the Corporation of New York, has been completed by the patriotic sense and good feeling of the citizens of Boston."

The *Macedonian* is a fine specimen of the naval architecture of the United States: she worked beautifully during her voyage, although six feet deeper than if she had in her armament. The white flag of the *Jamestown*, with a wreath of shamrock, and the rose and thistle in the centre, floated from the mainmast of the *Macedonian*, whilst the "star-spangled banner" waved from her mizen.

Nothing can exceed the gratitude of the citizens of Cork to the American people, for their practical and generous sympathy.

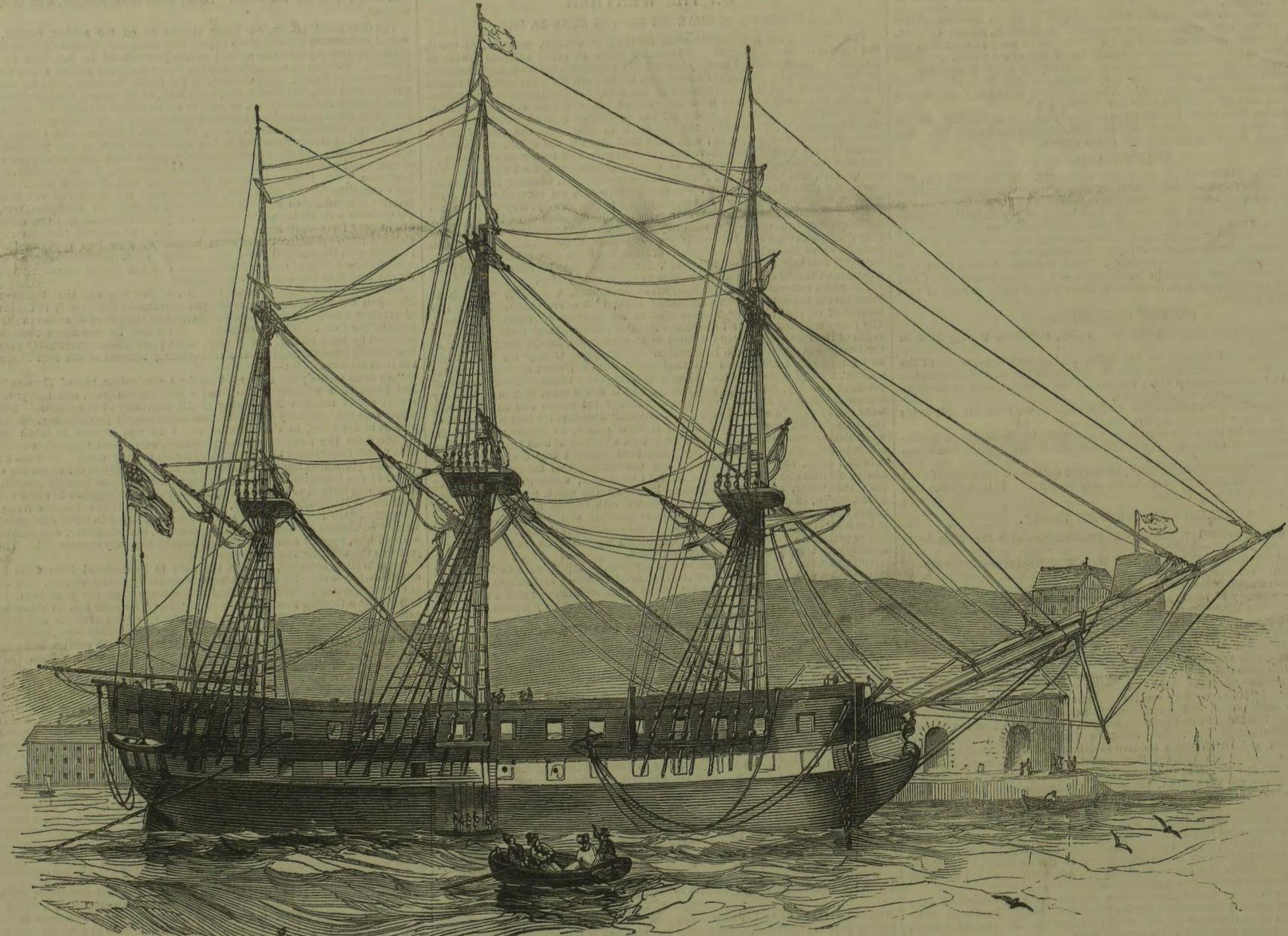
"Go back, thou messenger of good, Freighted with words of brotherhood, And say, if ever cause should move Our hearts to thoughts of deadly strife, With those who sent thee here in love, When Famine walked abroad, and life Withered beneath his touch, as grass Wherethrough the scorching flames do pass— We'll pause, reflect, and speak, and write— Do anything before we'll fight.

Go, plough the intervening seas, Shake loose thy canvas to the breeze Thou link of unity between Two kindred nations, that should ne'er In hostile attitude have been; It matters not whose flag ye bear! Though warlike be thy look and name, We care not; for henceforth thy fame Is holy, as an ark wherein The dove of peace may refuge win."

H. G. ADAMS; in Howitt's Journal.



BEARWOOD, NEAR READING.



THE "MACEDONIAN," UNITED STATES FRIGATE, LADEN WITH PROVISIONS FOR THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

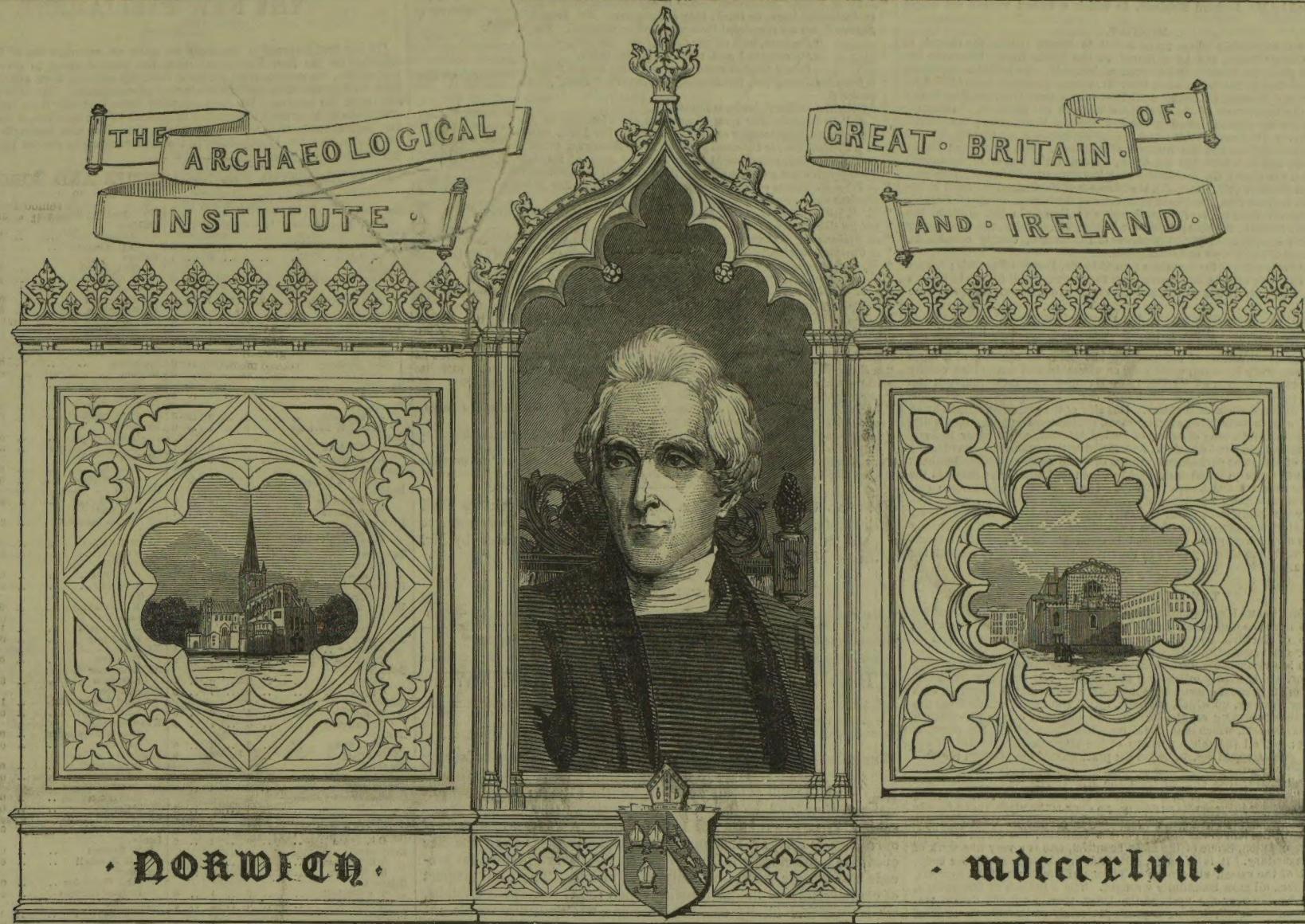
and rights of the people, independently of all party considerations. He lived to see the beginning of the end of that system he had so long exposed. Towards the close of his life he heard of the breaking up and remodelling of the once powerful Commission, on the basis of responsibility; "and it was almost in his last hours that he was told there was scarcely a Parliamentary candidate who did not pledge himself to some extent against the inhumanities of that law against which for so many years he had waged a single-handed war. He died with the news of victory in his ear."

His devotion to the cause which by day and by night engrossed his interest and his powers, and never allowed him the needful repose, probably cost Mr. Walter not only his ease and his comfort, but his health and his life. He early perceived the dangerous character of the symptoms, which made their first appearance rather more than a twelvemonth since.

Early in the progress of the complaint, which was a cancer in the face, Mr. Walter, for the sake of medical attendance, took up his abode at his residence in Printing-house-square, where, after many months of suffering, he expired at a quarter before two o'clock, A.M., on the 28th of July.

In the neighbourhood in which he resided, Mr. Walter was universally esteemed for the active part he took in ameliorating the condition of the poor; he contributed generously to their necessities. His private acts were quite in keeping with the powerful public advocacy of the cause he supported in public. The new church he built at his own cost at Bearwood, will ever be a monument of his munificence.

Mr. Walter died in the midst of the General Election, and the respect in which his memory is held, was shown by a circumstance almost without a parallel in Parliamentary history. The electors of Nottingham, on the day after his decease, without canvass or preparation, returned his son, Mr. J. Walter, to the House of Commons, by an immense majority.



THE BISHOP OF NORWICH, PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE.

THURSDAY.

This morning, the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland commenced in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich. The business of the meeting was opened by the Marquis of Northampton, who introduced the Bishop of Norwich, the new President, to his chair. The Bishop, in a very eloquent speech of nearly half an hour, enlarged upon the advantages to be derived from the careful study of antiquities, and the good that had been effected by the Archaeological Institute. A vote of thanks to the late Chairman was next agreed to; and then the Rev. J. Hunter proceeded to read a learned and elaborate paper upon the subject of English topography. A vote of thanks to Mr. Hunter was moved by the Master of Trinity; and the proceedings terminated with an exhibition of the last of the Whiffers—two men, with swords, and dressed in antique dresses, performing a variety of evolutions in a picturesque and elegant style. When the members left St. Andrew's Hall, the Whiffers preceded the Bishop, the Marquis, and the Master of Trinity, and continued their pioneer evolutions among the mob of electors of the Marquis of Douro and Mr. Peto, till the members of the Institute were fairly out of sight of St. Andrew's Hall.

A large party of the Members of the Institute next left Norwich, on an excursion to Caistor Camp, returning in time to hear a paper read on "Norwich and the Venta Icenorum," a contribution by Mr. Hudson Gurney. In the evening, the Bishop of Norwich had a large dinner party at the Palace, to which the leading members of the Institute were invited.

FRIDAY.

To-day, the several Sections met:—the Historical Section (Henry Hallam, Esq., in the chair) in the court-room of the Guildhall; the Early and Medieval Section (the Marquis of Northampton in the chair) in the Council-room of the Guildhall; and the Architectural Section (the Master of Trinity in the chair) in the public library. The great feature of the day was Professor Willis's discourse on the Cathedral—his peripatetic supplement to his lecture delivered in the cathedral itself. On no occasion has Professor Willis been listened to with greater attention, and, though Norwich Cathedral is somewhat deficient in variety of interest, the Professor succeeded in explaining many of the obscurer points to the satisfaction of the Bishops and the Canons who heard him. In the Close, as all Norfolk readers will remember, is an interesting ruin, evidently a part of the monastic buildings attached to the Cathedral, but what particular part, has puzzled all our antiquaries. Professor Willis, however, has settled the point, it was a part of the infirmary. Another interesting ruin, the early porch, in the Bishop's garden, was, Professor Willis observed, the porch of the great hall attached to the Palace.

liberally invited all who took part in the proceedings of the Institute, and a very interesting evening was spent: among the visitors were the Marquis of Northampton, the Master of Trinity, the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Bancroft, Sir Richard Westmacott, and all the leading men in the Institute. Amongst the ladies was Amelia Opie, the widow of the celebrated painter. The spacious apartments in the Palace were thrown open, and the visitors received by the Bishop, his lady, and daughters, in the great drawing room. This, though not an architecturally decorated apartment, is a noble room, and two sides of it have cases filled with the best of decorations—books. The furniture presents an assemblage of ancient and modern tastes, and, from the many fashions in style of carving, has a picturesque air. A noble window, of admirable design, has been introduced on one side of the apartment, by the good taste of the present Bishop, and it adds materially to the general appearance of the room. Several madrigals and glee were excellently sung by the choristers of the Cathedral, and, from some of the pieces being strictly antiquarian in point of date, the music was quite in keeping with the Archaeological pursuits of most of the company.

The great features of the evening were the Kitchen and Cellars of the Palace, as their antiquity and character render them especial objects of interest; and they are highly prized by the Bishop. They were lighted up for the occasion, and as every one in the course of the evening visited the lower regions, it was amusing to see ladies in silks and satins, and gentlemen in full costume, prying into kitchen, cellar, and larder; examining the groined arches, brickwork, and modern innovations with scrupulous attention; and, indeed, we query whether so much company had ever visited the old vaulted rooms since they were built, and certainly never so talented an assemblage as swept along the different ways on Friday evening. One "bit," a great favourite of the Bishop's, was kept closed, on account of its small size and the inconvenient staircase in it. This was the Wine Cellar, represented in one of our illustrations, and which is of great character and effect. Its inconvenient staircase, and its not holding more than a dozen persons at a time, however, effectually excluded its being open as one of the "sights" of the evening.

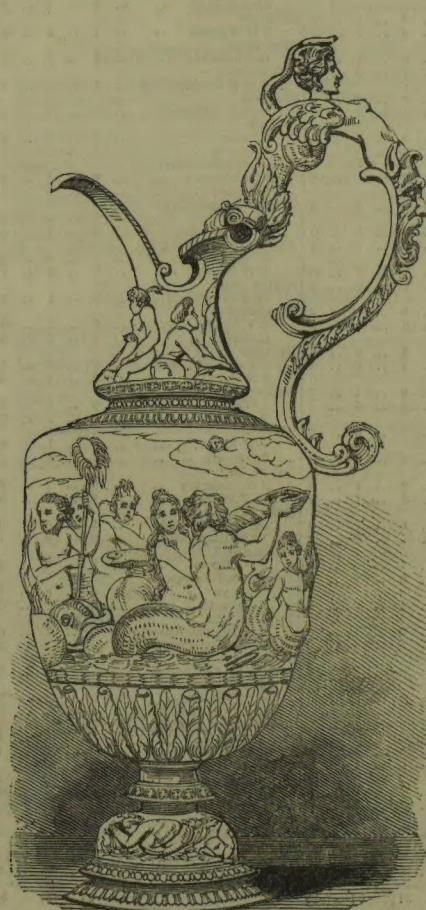
SATURDAY.

This day was wholly engrossed by a pilgrimage to Walsingham and Binham Abbey, taking East Barsham Hall, and the Chapel at Houghton-in-the-Dale, in the way. At Walsingham, the Institute was most kindly received by the proprietor of the Priory and Wishing Wells, James Lee Warner, Esq., who had prepared a handsome champagne luncheon. At Binham, a second luncheon had



WINE CELLAR IN THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

In the evening, there was a *conversazione* at the Palace, which was attended by upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen. The Bishop had



THE SILVER-GILT CORPORATION EWER, IN THE MUSEUM OF THE INSTITUTE.



KITCHEN IN THE BISHOP'S PALACE.



BELLOWES, IN THE MUSEUM OF THE INSTITUTE.

been provided by Mr. Richard England, to which a second section did ample justice.

MONDAY.

This day was completely taken up by a visit to Burgh Castle, the church at Yarmouth, Caistor Castle, and by a dinner at the Town Hall. Wherever the Institute has gone, the history has been unbound. Yesterday's excursion included three hearty luncheons—one from Mr. Green, the incumbent of Burgh; another from Mr. Everett, the tenant at Caistor; and a third from the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, the incumbent of the fine old church of St. Nicholas, Yarmouth. The ruins of Burgh were explained by the Rev. Charles Hartshorne; the church at Yarmouth, by Professor Willis; and Fasto's mansion at Caistor, by the Marquis of Northampton and Sir Richard Westmacott. The dinner, at six, in the Town Hall, and at which 130 sat down, included the Mayor of Yarmouth (who occupied the chair), the President of the Institute (the Bishop of Norwich), the American Minister (Mr. Bancroft), the Marquises of Northampton, Lord Braybrooke, Sir J. Boileau (the munificent purchaser of the barren acres of Burgh), Sir R. Westmacott, the Deans of Westminster and Hereford; Mr. Hallam, the historian; Mr. Milman, the poet; Professor Willis; Mr. Stanley, the biographer of Dr. Arnold; elected and rejected Members of Parliament, county candidates, and antiquaries of every class and description.

The dinner over, some of the members retired to Mr. Dawson Turner's; others to Mr. C. J. Palmer's Elizabethan house upon the quay (so well known by Shaw's illustration), where coffee was served, and conversation carried on till it was time to start.

We have abridged these details from the report of the meeting in the *Daily News*. We shall continue our account of the Congress next week, with additional illustrations.

One of the great attractions of the meeting has been the opening of a large and curious temporary museum, containing an assemblage of antiquities chiefly relating to Norfolk, contributed by the Lord Hastings, the Lord Stafford, the Lady Suffield (quite an emptying of Blickling), Mr. Hudson Gurney, Sir John Boileau, Rev. James Bulwer, and others. One side of the great room at the Swan Inn is lined with a succession of glass-cases, containing rings, caskets, spurs, locks, keys, gloves, and a long *et cetera* of curiosities; while the other is hung with the richest embroidered hangings, and variegated with partizans, halberds, and swords. One of the great curiosities is a mass of chain mail, possibly a hauberk of the fourteenth century, found embedded in the chalk basin of the Seine, in the excavations for the Paris and Rouen Railway. The rowelled spurs remain embedded in the mass, perfect pudding of chain-mail surmounted by a spur. Another curiosity is the buff coat, under vest, and embroidered belt of Jacob Lord Astley, of Reading, sergeant-major of the forces under Charles I. The chimney of the room is most adroitly and appropriately concealed by a fine James I. chimney-piece, formerly the chimney-piece in the sitting-room of the celebrated Sir Thomas Brown.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The head-piece to our Illustrations this week, is composed of richly traceried Gothic panels from the Cathedral, containing within the centre panel a portrait of the Bishop of Norwich, beneath which are his armorial bearings; and in those on either side views of the Cathedral and of the Town Hall.

The Kitchen is a remarkably fine specimen of Gothic groining, springing from a centred pillar, and is a truly interesting apartment. The fire-place, however, is sadly shorn of its original character; the modern range but ill assorting with the wide gaping chimney, up which, erewhile, rolled volumes of smoke from the huge piles of faggots blazing on the hearth. On one side of the fire-place, a small portion of the seat, which was usual on either hand of the fire-place, is still remaining; but all the other portions of the characteristic features of the chimney have been stopped up, to make the place suitable to modern requirements.

The Wine Cellar, which is entered from the Kitchen, is an excessively picturesque "bit." Like the Kitchen, the groining springs from a central pillar, and its whole character bespeaks its antiquity. So dark is the place, that a candle but just serves by its glimmering light to point out its architectural features.

Amongst the rarities lent to the Museum of the Institute, the Ewer, of which we give a representation, is one of the most beautiful, and is a very fine work of art of the 16th century. It is of silver, gilt, and the subjects round the body, neck, and foot of the vessel, are groups of Tritons, mermaids, and sea nymphs, with dolphins, &c., all most beautifully wrought. The handle is of fine outline, composed of a dolphin near the neck of the Ewer, then a winged figure, terminating in a graceful scroll, having a grotesque mask on it. The junction of the dolphin with the winged figure is very cleverly designed. The tip of the Ewer has been broken and not very skilfully repaired, giving an angular expression to that portion by no means agreeable to the eye. The Basin belonging to this Ewer is most exquisitely wrought with similar subjects of sea nymphs, Tritons, &c., and the workmanship is admirable. The Ewer and Basin are part of the plate belonging to the Corporation of Norwich, to which body they were presented, in the 16th century, by Lord Henry Howard.

The Bellows, which were contributed to the Museum of the Institute by Lord Stafford, are admirable both for design and execution. They are of the date of the 17th century, and are supposed to be of Flemish workmanship.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 8.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 9.—Shooting stars.—The Sun rises at 4h. 38m.; is due East at 6h. 59m.; and sets at 7h. 32m.

TUESDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence.—The Length of the Day is 14h. 51m.

WEDNESDAY, 11.—Dog Days end.—At 0h. 28m., a.m., New Moon.—Half Quarter.

THURSDAY, 12.—Grouse Shooting begins.—The day has decreased 1h. 49m. since the Longest Day.

FRIDAY, 13.—Birth of Dowager Queen Adelaide, 1792.—Old Lammas Day.

SATURDAY, 14.—Saturn rises at 8h. Cm., p.m.; Mars rises at 9h. 39m., p.m.; and Jupiter, at 0h. 59m., a.m.

The nights of the 9th, 10th, and 11th of August are believed to be, by some persons, particularly distinguished by an unusual display of meteors, or shooting stars. It is doubtful whether these meteors take place within the limits of the Earth's atmosphere, or beyond it; or, in other words, at what distance they are from the Earth at the time of their appearance. This can be determined by two persons in different places noticing the time and place of the appearance, or of the disappearance, of the same meteor.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h m * 0 10	A h m 0 40	M h m 1 5	A h m 1 55	M h m 2 15	A h m 2 35	M h m 3 53
M h m * 0 10	A h m 0 40	M h m 1 52	A h m 1 55	M h m 2 10	A h m 2 37	M h m 3 45

* * On Sunday the 8th, there will be no high tide during the morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. F. S." Manchester.—Provost, Sax. profost, is the chief magistrate of a town, having the same functions as the Mayor of other cities. Mayor is from the French Maire, Norm. Maer, Mair, Meyre. The statement as to the relative size of London and Glasgow is, we believe, correct.

"F. B."—Probably.

"Cantab" is thanked for the Sketch, which want of space prevents our inserting.

"X. X. X." will find the veritable name of the author of the "Comic History of England," in its title-page.

"W. H." Watford, Daventry.—Received.

"G. S."—The Index to Vol. X. of our Journal was given on July 10.

"H. nrietto" is mistaken: no alteration has taken place.

"Sinclair" will be entitled to vote.

"H." Bilton, can recover by summons, but cannot legally quit without notice.

"H. C." Swansea.—Address the letter to Dublin. The name is pronounced as spell.

"H. K. R." is thanked; but we had not room for the Sketch.

"Paul Domby"—Keightley's or Gleig's History of England is a good abridgment.

"Cumberland"—On Nelson's arrival at Alexandria, August 1, 1798, he found the French fleet lying moored in the Bay of Aboukir, where the memorable "Battle of the Nile" commenced on August 12.

"A Constant Subscriber," Merthyr.—Programme is pronounced Program.

"J. G." Worthing is assured that in the City, the fidelity of the Portraits of the Candidates, in our Journal of last week, was very generally recognised.

"J. H." Milton-street, is thanked; but we have not room for the subject.

"A Chesterfield Subscriber"—Normal Schools are those in which children are instructed in the elementary branches of education.

"R. I. J." may obtain the light green covers for our Journal, by order, of any bookseller.

"R. F." Jersey.—We are not aware of the conditions of the Prize Essay.

"A Lady," Stoke Newington.—The Office of the Commissioners on Lunacy is 19, New-street, Spring-gardens.

"A Subscriber," Teignmouth, is thanked; but, we cannot promise the Sketch insertion.

"A Practical Potter"—The Duke of Bedford's "Medici Vase" is, probably, at Woburn.

"A Reader," Redruth.—Read "The Emigrant's Guide in Australia," published by Orr and Co.

"Q. T. T." will find a carefully drawn-up résumé of the History of English Carriages, by Mr. Fairbairn, F.S.A., in Nos. 106, 107, and 109 of the "Art-Union Journal." Among the illustrations of this paper is a coach similar to the Duke's carriage, in Chapter 2 of Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality"; so that the description is correct enough.

"A Subscriber," Woodbridge.—The length of the London and Blackwall Railway is 32 miles.

"J. R." Everton, Liverpool.—The reason why the public so generally believe that the variations of the weather depend upon the Moon, is their ready obedience to a bold assertion, not founded upon facts. Our reason for the contrary assertion is based entirely upon observations, and these properly reduced and discussed. At the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, an uninterrupted series of meteorological observations have been taken with the best instruments, at every two hours, night and day, since the year 1840. These observations have been reduced and fully discussed at a very great expense of labour, indeed; and no connection has been found to have existed between the variable phases or positions of the Moon, and the varieties of the weather.—(J. G.)

"W. B."—T. H. Fielding's Treatise on Oil and Water-Colour Painting, published by Ackermann, Strand.

"A Three Months' Subscriber."—The lines inscribed upon a board, placed on a tree in Richmond Park, we think, bear a signature. Mr. Brayley's new "History of Surrey" has not elucidated the matter, as we expected. The passage:

"England, with all thy faults I love thee still,—

"My country! land, where yet a nook is left,

"Where English minds and manners may be found," &c.,

is from the Time-Piece, (or Book 2), of Cowper's "Task," from which Byron has quoted it.

"A First Subscriber" Leeds, is thanked.

"J. F." Bradford.—The most direct way to Wisconsin, in North America, (i.e., the nearest), is by landing at Philadelphia, or New York, and proceeding thence, in a straight line, to the south point of Lake Michigan, which bounds Wisconsin, on the east: but, others might prefer crossing some of the Lakes.

"J. T."—We cannot engrave the Picture in question. The *Windsor Castle Illustrations* will be resumed.

"T. W." Wordsley.—The Art-Union Print and Outline, for the present year, are not yet distributed.

"A Well-wisher" is thanked for the Sketch; but our own artist is busy at *Woolwich*.

"A Constant Reader," Stratford.—The person must wait on the Registrar.

"W. S." Devonshire.—We cannot give the information.

"E. B." Finsbury-square.—Apply to Mr. Bell, bookseller, Fleet-street.

"S. J. C." Vauxhall.—We are not aware that the will of the founder of Guy's Hospital provides any medical education free of expense.

"A. A." Enfield.—Money in Savings' Banks can be bequeathed by Will, in the same form as other investments.

"J. H. B." Carrickfergus, is thanked for his excellent Sketch of the Sea King.

"R. O. M."—Dr. Faraday's address is the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.

"A Subscriber" Egremont, is recommended to read a capital paper on Vandike, in "Fraser's Magazine" for the present month.

"Gracchus."—Gwilt's "Encyclopædia of Architecture."

"J. F. S."—Apply respecting permission to copy Pictures in the Dulwich Gallery, at either of the places where Tickets are obtainable.

"Ignoramus."—Mdlle. Lind, it is expected, will sing six nights more, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

CITY ELECTION.—We cannot spare room for the letters explaining "the grounds upon which Mr. Payne allowed himself to be put in nomination."

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF MR. O'CONNELL.—Next week we shall illustrate, in a Series of faithful Engravings, the last honours paid to the Remains of Mr. O'Connell, from Sketches by Mr. James Mahony.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Haverstock. No. 1.—Sports, Pastimes, and Customs of London.—Geographical Progress by the Rev. T. Price.—Robinson Crusoe Illustrated.—Guide to the Isle of Wight.—Robertson's Guide to the Buxton Waters.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1847.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

[In our first impression last week we gave an accurate list of the members returned for the New Parliament up to the time of going to press, and in our late edition, the returns received up to Saturday evening were added. The elections for English cities and towns are now all concluded. The following is a perfect list of the returns. We have compiled them carefully from various sources, and made as accurate a calculation as possible of the opinions of each member. The general result of the elections for the 239 cities and boroughs of England and Wales, and two Universities, is, that of the members elected 146 are Conservatives and 194 Whigs.]

RETURNS FOR ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

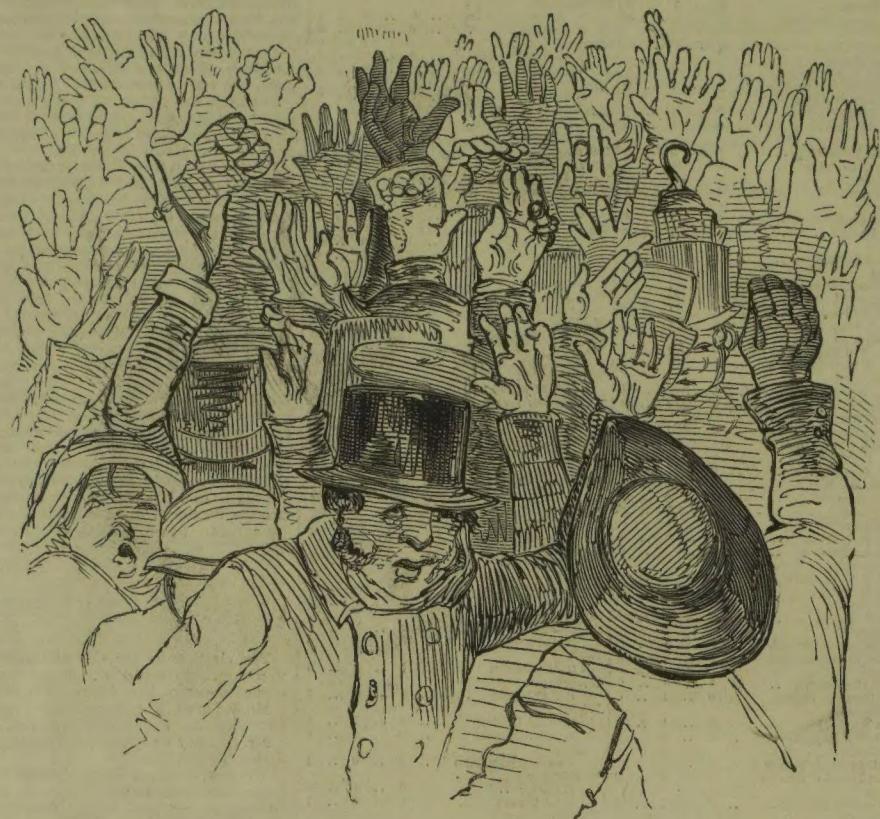
Abingdon	Prot. Whig. Peel.	Brought Forward	Prot. Whig. Peel.
Sir J. Thesiger ..	0 0 0 1	Gulford ..	31 63 23
Andover ..	1 0 0 0	H Currie ..	1 0 0 0
J H Coles ..	0 0 0 1	R D Mangles ..	0 0 1 0
W Cubitt ..	0 0 0 1	Halfax ..	0 0 1 0
Anglessea	0 0 0 1	Sir C Wood ..	0 0 1 0
Lord G Paget ..	0 0 1 0	H Edwards ..	1 0 0 0
Earl of Arundel ..	0 0 1 0	Harwich ..	0 0 1 0
Colonel Matheson ..	0 0 1 0	J Attwood ..	0 0 1 0
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	0 0 1 0	Bagahaw ..	0 0 1 0
C Blandley ..	0 0 1 0	Hastings ..	0 0 1 0
Aylestone ..	0 0 1 0	H Hollond ..	0 0 1 0
J P Dering ..	1 0 0 0	M Ilasco ..	0 0 1 0
Lord Nugent ..	0 0 1 0	Haferdownwest ..	0 0 1 0
H W Tancred ..	0 0 1 0	Evans ..	0 0 1 0
Barnstaple ..	0 0 1 0	Helston ..	0 0 1 0
Bromley ..	0 0 1 0	Sir R R Vyvyan ..	1 0 0 0
Brentford ..	0 0 1 0	Hereford ..	0 0 1 0
Hon. J W Fortescue ..	0 0 1 0	Sir R Price ..	0 0 1 0
Bath ..	0 0 1 0	Col Clifford ..	0 0 1 0
Lord Ashley ..			

Brought Forward	Prot.	Whig.	Peel.	54	131	51	Brought Forward	Prot.	Whig.	Peel.	63	165	60
Radnor							Tavistock	W Russell			0	1	0
Sir T H Lewis	..	0	..	1	..	0	J S Trelawny	..	0	..	1	..	0
Reading							Tewkesbury	J Martin	..	0	..	0	1
F Piggott	..	0	..	1	..	0	H Browne	..	0	..	1	..	0
Sergeant Talfourd	..	0	..	1	..	0	Thetford	Horn W B Baring	..	0	..	0	1
Regale							The Earl of Euston	..	0	..	0	..	1
T S Cocks	..	0	..	0	..	1	Thirk	J Bell	..	0	..	1	..
Retford (East)							Tiverton	..	0	..	1	..	0
Hon A Duncombe	..	1	..	0	..	0	Torres	Lord Palmerston	..	0	..	1	..
Viscount Galway	..	1	..	0	..	0	Torres	J Heathcote	..	0	..	1	..
Richmond (Yorkshire)							Town	Lord Seymour	..	0	..	1	..
H Rich	..	0	..	1	..	0	Town	C B Baldwin	..	0	..	1	..
M Wyvill	..	0	..	1	..	0	Tower Hamlets	G Thompson	..	0	..	1	..
Ripon							Tower Hamlets	Sir W Clay	..	0	..	1	..
Hon E Lascelles	..	0	..	0	..	1	Truro	J E Vivian	..	1	..	0	0
Sir J Graham	..	0	..	0	..	1	Tynemouth	E Turner	..	0	..	1	..
Rochdale							Tynemouth	R Grey	..	0	..	1	..
S Crawford	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wakefield	G Sandars	..	0	..	0	1
Rochester							Wallingford	..	1	..	0	..	0
R Bernal	..	0	..	1	..	0	Walton	E R Littleton	..	0	..	1	..
T Hodges	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wansham	J S W Drax	..	0	..	1	..
Rye							Warrington	..	0	..	1	..	0
H B Curteis	..	0	..	1	..	0	Warwick	G Greenall	..	1	..	0	..
Salford							Wells	W G Hayter	..	0	..	1	..
J Brotherton	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wenlock	R Blakemore	..	0	..	0	1
Salisbury							Wick	J C Forester	..	1	..	0	0
W Chaplin	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	J M Gaskell	..	1	..	0	0
O B Wall	..	0	..	1	..	0	Winton	G Wilson	..	0	..	1	..
Sandwich							Westminster	..	0	..	1	..	0
Lord C Paget	..	0	..	1	..	0	Westminster	D Lacy Evans	..	0	..	1	..
C W Greenhill	..	0	..	1	..	0	Westminster	C Lushington	..	0	..	1	..
Scarborough							Weymouth	..	0	..	1	..	0
Sir J V B Johnstone	..	0	..	0	..	1	Weymouth	Colonel Freastun	..	0	..	1	..
Lord Mulgrave	..	0	..	1	..	0	Whitby	W D Christie	..	0	..	1	..
Shaftesbury							Whitby	R Stephenson	..	1	..	0	0
R B Sheridan	..	0	..	1	..	0	Whitby	..	1	..	0	..	0
Sheffield							Wick	R C Hildyard	..	1	..	0	..
J Parker	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wigan	..	0	..	1	..
G Ward	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Colonel Lindsey	..	0	..	1	..
Shoreham							Wick	W D Christie	..	0	..	1	..
Sir C Burrell	..	1	..	0	..	0	Wick	R Thackness	..	0	..	1	..
C Goring	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Shrewsbury							Wick	Viscount Somerton	..	0	..	0	1
E H Baldwin	..	0	..	0	..	1	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	0	1
R A Slaney	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	B Carter	..	0	..	1	..
Southampton							Wick	Sir J B East	..	0	..	1	..
A J E Cockburn	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
B M Wilcox	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
South Shields							Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
J T Wawn	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Southwark							Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Alderman Humphrey	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Sir W Molesworth	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Stafford							Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
D Uquhart	..	1	..	0	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Alderman Sidney	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
St Albans							Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
A Raphael	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
G W J Repton	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Stanley							Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Marquis of Granby	..	1	..	0	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Rt Hon J C Herries	..	1	..	0	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
St Ives							Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Lord W Paulet	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Stockport							Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
R Cobden	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
J Heald	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Stockton-upon-Trent							Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
W T Copeland	..	0	..	0	..	1	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
R L Ricardo	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Stroud							Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
G P Scrope	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
W H Stanton	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Surtees							Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
D Barclay	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
G Hudson	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Swansea							Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
J H Vivian	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	Wick	..	0	..	1	..
Tamworth							Wick	Lord A Lennox	..	0	..	0	1
Sir R Peel	..	0	..	0	..	1	Wick	E Coope	..	0	..	0	1
Taunton							Wick	York	H R Yorke	..	0	..	1
H Labouchere	..	0	..	1	..	0	Wick	J G Smyth	..	1	..	0	1
Sir T Colebrooke													

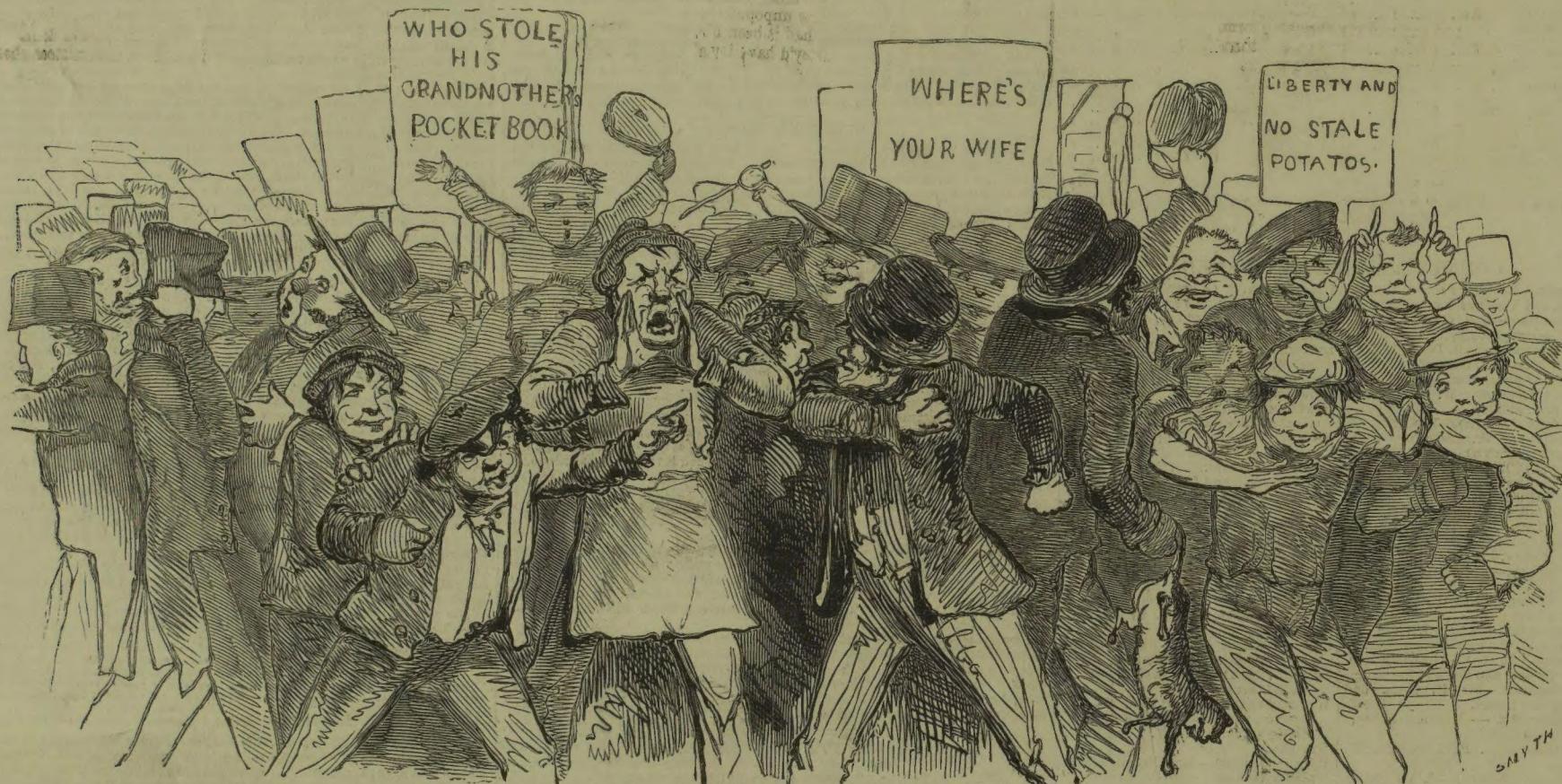
METROPOLITAN ELECTION SKETCHES.—BY KENNY MEADOWS.



THE LADY CANVASSER.



THE SHOW OF HANDS.



THE CROWD AT THE HUSTINGS.

THE LADY CANVASSER.—SHOW OF HANDS.

AIR.—"Woman's Heart."

A gallant Knight, whose hopes were bent,
To represent the shire,
Arrayed himself and forth he went
Their plumpers to desire.
But finding many did not choose,
A new attack he tries
With weapons no man could refuse,
And these were—Woman's Eyes!

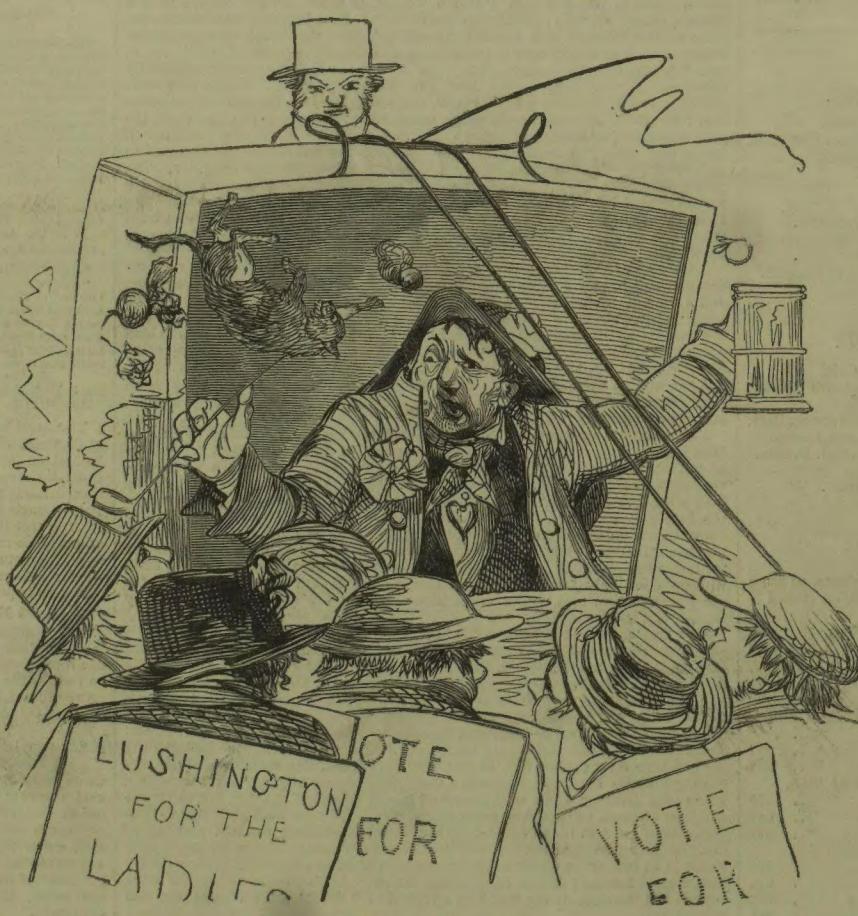
The nomination day arrives,
And all hold up their hands.
The opposition clearly thrives:
A poll he now demands.
Each lady bright takes up the fight,
And tough electors plies,
Until he finds he's made "all right,"
Returned by—Woman's Eyes!

THE HUSTINGS.—THE CAB ORATOR.

AIR.—"The Four-Leaved Shamrock."

I'll seek a four-wheeled cabriolet,
On which my form I'll rise,
And when I find a chance to speak,
Oh! how I'll tell them lies!
I will not waste my precious voice
On taxes or Bank gold;
But swear, if I should be their choice,
I'll do whate'er I'm told.
And thus I'll play the deluder's part,
And order beer around,
Till every fly, cab, coach, or cart,
Shall for my votes be bound!

To farmers I'll Protection give;
And to the mob, free corn;
I'll promise that the poor shall live
Like those to fortunes born;
And Education I'll defend,
Or strangle, as may suit;
Or different creeds treat as a friend,
Or crush them like a brute!
And thus I'll play the deluder's part, &c.



THE "CAB" ORATOR.

THE POPULAR CANDIDATE.

AIR.—"The Gipsy King."

Oh! I am the popular man,
And where is another like me?
Just mention him now if you can,
So sure of becoming M.P.
Petitions I swear I am able
To bring to the foot of the throne;
If I can, they are laid on the table;
If I can't—why, I leave them alone!
(Chorus) For I am the Popular Man, ha! ha!
For I am the Popular Man.

VARIATION.—"The Monks of Old."
Many have told that M.P.s of old
Were a wonderful downy set;
But 'tis more true, that the Members new
Are a great deal downier yet:
For our word is chaff—in our sleeve we laugh—
And gammon them all, high and low;
But they laugh, ha! ha! and they quaff, ha! ha!
(Chorus) For they laugh, ha! ha! and they quaff, ha!
ha!
And cheer us, wherever we go.

And cheer us wherever we go.

THE UNPOPULAR CANDIDATE.

AIR.—"I Remember, I Remember."

I remember, I remember,
How the poll-day flitted by.
And he, who's now the member,
Poll'd some hundreds more than I.
On my brow, on my brow, love,
Still smiles of hope I wore;
But I knew ther'd be a row, love,
When the polling was all o'er.
I remember, I remember,
How they swore till all was blue,
That I ne'er should be their member—
And it turn'd out they were true.

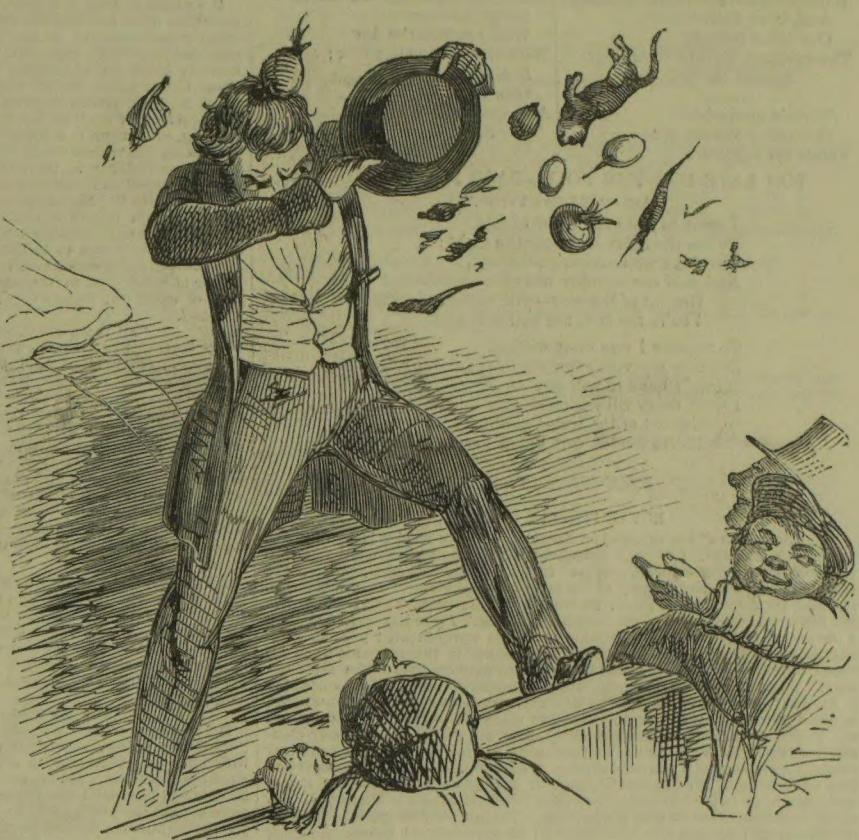
I remember, I remember,
How I thought about my bones,
And I look'd, with some misgiving,
On the cabbage-stalks and stones.

METROPOLITAN ELECTION SKETCHES.—BY KENNY MEADOWS.



THE POPULAR CANDIDATE.

And I came upon the hustings,
And exposed my shrinking form,
To the yells, and knocks, and thrustings
Of the people's pelting storm.

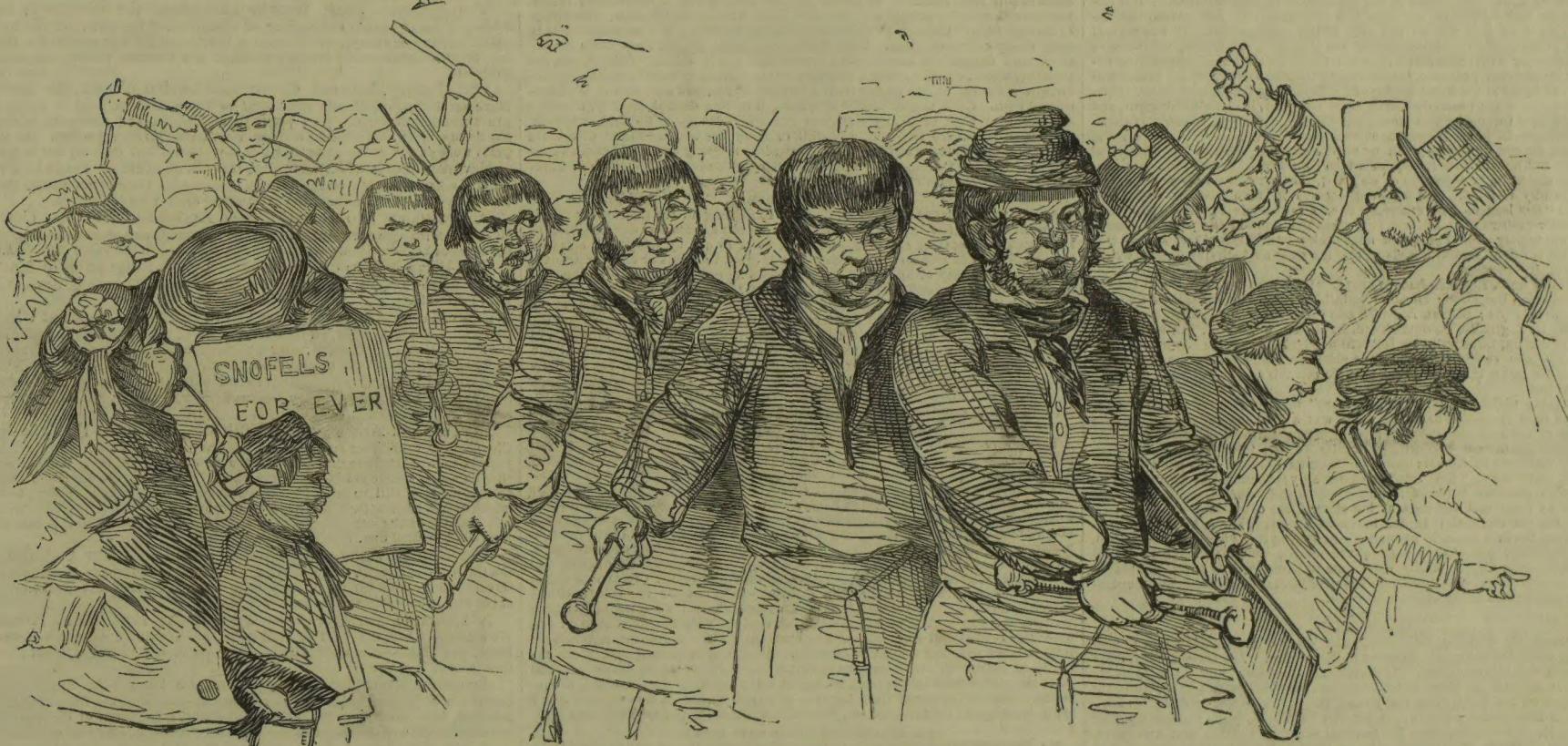


THE UNPOPULAR CANDIDATE.

I remember, I remember,
How unpopular was I;
And had it been November,
They'd have burnt me for a Guy!

ANNOUNCING THE POLL, AND THE BUTCHERS.
AIR.—"Wreath the Bowl."
Read the poll—
Let every soul,
In anxious waiting meet us.

Some say we've won,
And some we're done,
And both Committees cheat us.



THE MARROW-BONES AND CLEAVERS.



TOO LATE FOR THE POLL.—PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.



THANKING THE ELECTORS.

But, if we win,
We'll make a din
With bells, and bands, and clashing;
And, if we find
Our cause behind,
The hustings we'll be smashing.
So read the poll, &c.

There's no doubt
Our man's thrown out—
Voters are deceivers.

Clear the hall,
The butchers call,
With marrow-bones and cleavers.
Laugh he may
Who's gained the day
With those who elect him;
But, we'll try
Scrutiny,
And again reject him.
So read the poll, &c.

TOO LATE FOR THE POLL—PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.

AIR—"Old Dan Tucker."

I went to town the other night,
To see the noise, and hear the sight;
The folks were running all about,
And said our member was thrown out.
Get out of the way—you've been dozing—
You're too late, the poll is closing.

To register I was most willing,
But now my vote's not worth the shilling.
If ever I have to poll any more,
I won't delay till the clock goes four.
Get out of the way—you're out of luck, Sir,
You're too late—the hour has struck, Sir.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"La Gazza Ladra" was repeated on Saturday—the new theatre being fully and fashionably attended. Grisi was in superb voice, and acted the arduous character of *Ninetta* with untiring energy. It is one of her best parts, both vocally and historically. Her singing of the cavatina, "Di Piacer," is marked with the most exquisite floriture; and, for intense pathos, nothing can be finer than her delivery of the prayer in the last scene. Alboni's *Pippa* has created as great a *furore* as her *Arasce*. Her delineation of the warm-hearted peasant-boy is charming. Joyous in the early scenes, the passion in the moments when his friend *Ninetta* is wrongfully accused, was touchingly depicted. The drinking-song, "Tocchiamo," a restored gem, was rapturously encored, as also her solo in the duo "Ebben per memoria," as well as the andante with Grisi. Mario gave as much importance to *Gennaro* as the slight materials for the tenor would admit of. Tamburini's *Fernando* was splendidly acted, and deserved the hearty plaudits bestowed upon him. In the trial scene, the parting between him and Grisi received the honour of a separate ovation. We have heard Marini in better voice than on Saturday. We understand, however, that he was indisposed, and that it was doubtful up to the last moment whether he would be able to sing at all. His acting of the malicious *Podesta* is admirable. Tagliafico's *Fabrizio* was carefully performed, and his fine bass voice told well in the concerted pieces. Rossini's masterpiece will be repeated for the last time this season on Tuesday next.

Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan" was given on Tuesday night, for the purpose of affording Madame Ronconi another opportunity of trying her talent in the principal part, her friends attributing her failure, on the first representation, to nervousness. Madame Ronconi, since her *début*, has been singing at concerts with great success; but, as we have had frequent occasion to remark, the qualities which will constitute a good room singer are very opposite to those required for the lyric drama. Madame Ronconi was well received, but we see no reason to modify our opinion as to her merits. We think that she ought to abandon the stage altogether; or, at all events, it is quite absurd for her to suppose that she can hold the rank of *prima donna* in the presence of London *dilettanti*. Her engagement has been a mistake, her *début* a misfortune, and her subsequent appearance an act of weakness on the part of the management. It was a great drawback to Ronconi's marvellous acting and singing of *Chevreuse*, not to have been sustained by a first-rate *Maria*, but still the house rang with the cheering bestowed upon him. In the trial scene, the parting between him and Grisi received the honour of a separate ovation. We have heard Marini in better voice than on Saturday. We understand, however, that he was indisposed, and that it was doubtful up to the last moment whether he would be able to sing at all. His acting of the malicious *Podesta* is admirable. Tagliafico's *Fabrizio* was carefully performed, and his fine bass voice told well in the concerted pieces. Rossini's masterpiece will be repeated for the last time this season on Tuesday next.

On Thursday next, Rossini's famous opera, "La Donna del Lago," will be produced, Grisi being the *Elena*; Madame Bellini, *Albina*; Alboni, *Malcolm Græme*; Mario, *Jo* & *es the Fifth*; Bettini, *Roderick Dhu*; and Maiani, *Douglas*. The Bards will be sung by Tagliafico, Polonini, Tulli, Lavia, Pia et alii, &c. In addition to the usual orchestra, there will be a full military band, and some of our best harp players. The *mise en scène* will be on the grandest scale. This grand production will be the last of the lyric works brought out this season, which terminates on the 21st inst.

On Thursday night, the "Nozze di Figaro" was given for the fourth time. As usual on such Mozartian occasions, there was a brilliant attendance, and the enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded. The encores were for the overture, the "Non più andrai" so wonderfully sung by Marini; the "Voi che sapete" so exquisitely rendered by Alboni; and the duo "Cruel Perché," between Grisi and Tamburini, and the duo "Sull'aria" so charmingly interpreted by Steffanoni and Grisi. Grisi's *Susanna* is the perfection of grace and vivacity, and her splendid organ was as fresh and vigorous at the close of the opera as at the beginning. Marini was quite mercurial in his movements; his *Figaro* has gained immensely since the first night, in animation—singing it has never been equalled. Tamburini's *Count* has always been a remarkable performance, both for its *finesse* and polish. All the artists were quite at home in their parts, and played into each other's hands, as to constitute the most attractive *ensemble*, unprecedented in the recollection of the oldest Mozartian.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday, Mr. Webster, the indefatigable lessee of this establishment, took his benefit, when the house was crowded to the ceiling. The performances commenced with "The Love Chase," "Popping the Question," and "The Invisible Prince." In addition to these entertainments, Mr. Chatterton's three youthful pupils played on the harp, John Parry sang two of his songs, and Mr. Webster and Mlle. Adele danced a Bolero. After the farce, this being the last night of the season, Mr. Webster delivered the farewell address, of much pith and point, in the course of which, after referring to the little Haymarket's arduous struggle of ten months, and thanking the company for "the state of the poll," the lessee continued:

Permit me to say, ladies and gentlemen, this is the only theatre in which, at the present moment, the legitimate drama has found a constant refuge. I have always pledged myself to that cause, and it is for you to decide whether or not I have redeemed my pledges. Within seven months three original five-act comedies have been produced; and, throughout the season, there has been a rapid succession of comediettas, musical dramas, and revivals, all of which have been successful. We have not to record a single failure. I have had the gratification, also, of reckoning amongst the happiest incidents of this season the return to the stage of your accomplished favourite, Mrs. Niobe. Nothing, indeed, has been left unattempted to render the productions of this house worthy of your patronage. During the last ten months considerably more than £2000 have been expended on the authorship of new pieces, in addition to a general expenditure of upwards of £30,000. I have endeavoured to do my part, as far as the resources within my reach, and until zealous in the employment of them, could enable me. But, this, your vernacular stage, has a hard fight, notwithstanding. It may be said to be devoted to the pursuit of the *l'île* drama under difficulties. Two Italian Operas, French Plays, musical soûvets, night ballooning, hot weather, and out-of-door amusements are formidable competitors. *

But, bâling the drama to possess a permanent vitality which must outlive all depressing circumstances, I look forward confidently to the future. English comedy cannot perish it shall not, as long as it possesses the power to nourish it. Amongst the measures arranged for the next session, independent of the eminent members at present attached to my ministry, are engagements with artists of the highest talents. Miss Helen Faunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Keane, Mr. Ranger, Mr. and Mrs. K. Keely, and others, including some new to these boards. Original plays by distinguished authors shall be early brought under your consideration, and it is hoped that, when the whole policy of our little Cabinet shall have become developed, we may calculate trustfully on your support.

The theatre will be re-opened towards the end of September.

The PRINCESS' Theatre will close a season of chequered success this evening; and, on the 12th, will be re-opened for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Walton, the Assistant Stage-Manager; when Mrs. Butler, and the leading artists in town, have proffered their gratuitous aid.

The COLOSSEUM continues to be well attended, the public delighting to escape from the great oven of London to the refreshissement of its illuminated conservatories and cool grots, alternating with the artistic triumphs of its moon-lit panoramas, and its gas-lit saloons of sculpture.

At ASTLEY'S, a new grand drama and fairy legend is promised on Monday.

VAUXHALL has become once more fashionable; and the rank of the company reminds one of the better days, or rather nights, of "the Royal property."

At the SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Shakespeare's House proves very attractive to thousands who cannot make the pilgrimage to Stratford.

Apropos, of the House itself, a public meeting is announced for Friday evening next, at the Hanover-square Rooms, to concert means for the purchase of the property.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—A letter has been received from Hobart Town, by a person in Monmouth, from which the following is an extract, whence it will be seen they have uncontrolled liberty in Van Dieman's Land:—"I saw the Chartists, Frost, Jones, and Williams, not long since. Williams is at New Norfolk, in good health, but unhappy; wants to get to England; he talked of opening a shop in the general line, if he does not hear favourable news soon from home. Jones is in partnership with a watchmaker named Duchêne, a Frenchman, at Launceston, far better off than ever he was in England; I saw him a few weeks since, extravagantly dressed. I believe Frost is living at Bagdad, some miles from here, with Geach and his wife. She keeps a very respectable boarding school there, in the name of Mrs. Foster. They have all very great indulgences."

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR AUGUST.

CHARACTER OF QUEEN MARY.

If we were to draw a faithful picture of this Princess, we need do nothing more than upset our inkstand over our paper, and cause the saturated manuscript to be transferred to our pages in one enormous black blot; for we are sure that no printer's type could furnish a type of the person whom we have the horribly black job of handing down—or rather knocking down—to posterity. Those indefatigable readers who are desirous of having the appropriate epithets which Mary's character deserves, are requested to take down the dictionary, and, having selected from it all the adjectives expressive of badness that the language contains, place them in a string or a series of strings, before the name of Mary. To look for her virtues would require the aid of one of those solar microscopes which give visibility to the merest atom, and the particle, if even discovered, might be deposited in the mental eye without its being susceptible of anything having entered it. She seems to have possessed some sincerity; but this only gave a certain degree of vigour to her evil propensities. She was, perhaps, susceptible of some attachments, but so is a boa constrictor, though few would conceive it a privilege to be held in the firm embraces of that paragon of tenacity towards those with whose fate it happens to twine itself. She had a certain vigour of mind, just as the tiger has a certain vigour of spring—a parallel, the force of which her victims very frequently experienced.—*The Comic History of England*.

AN IRISH ELECTION IN THE TIME OF THE FORTIES.

The ingenuity exhibited in some of these atrocities was extraordinary, and a proof that, in whatever qualities our people are deficient, natural intellect is certainly not among them. As the electors came in, and voted either for this person or that, they were assailed by hissing and execrations, or by cheering and exclamations, from the respective mobs. But this was not all; ruffians were stationed among the friends of the popular candidate, with pieces of red and white chalk in their hands, who, as the electors passed out, took care to score their backs with either colour, in proportion to the political enormity of their crime. A score of white chalk, for instance, was a signal to that portion of the crowd that the person thus marked had voted against the popular candidate, and deserved to be well beaten: whereas, the red mark intimated a still more fearful punishment—to wit, that the individual bearing it might have his brains knocked out, or be beaten to death.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

PROFESSORS.

Herr Fireverkst was a professor of the pianoforte. Similar professors are not persons whose talents have been crowned by that title by any learned assembly: they give themselves their own degree, and print "Professor" on their cards, for the sufficient reason that they profess to play on an instrument. On the same principle, Mrs. Twigs, the mangling woman, who lived next door to Tom, in the court, was a professor, because she professed to use Baker's Patent Mangle, although all the time she well knew that she didn't.—*Christopher Tidpole*.

HOW TO TELL A STORY THAT IS NO STORY.

If I was to be so bold as to offer my advice, I should tell it short, this way:—"Once upon a time, when pigs were swine, and turkeys chewed tobacco, and little birds built their nests in old men's beards, a youngster that had not heard went out a hunting. He thought he could shoot, but couldn't; for he fired at a caribou and missed it: was frightened to see the tracks of wild beasts instead of tame ones in the woods; ate for his supper what he neither killed nor cooked; got the nightmare; fancied he saw three hungry wolves, woke up and found but one, and that was himself. Now, there is the hair and head, body and bones, and sum and substance, of your everlasting 'long story.'—"Fraser's Magazine.

OLD WAPPING.

There is an eastern district of the metropolis called Wapping. It is redolent with tar and oakum, and the multifarious stores of shipping. It is decidedly nautical in its appearance, and marine-stores vegetate there in most luxuriant growth. The black oaks, with white and tinsel drapery, flaunt in majestic splendour from many an emporium of wifis and strays, where anything may be purchased, from a ship's anchor to a mutton-bone or an ounce of beef-dripping. It is a district utterly unknown to fashionable life, save when they take the steamers to Rotterdam or Hamburg, or any other place of continental resort. The narrow winding streets are generally filled with score, shivering and uncomfortable in their dingy caco clothing. Long variegated poles project from little dreary shops, and denote the existence of lather and gossip within. Cramps, too, are prowling about, or, like spooks, awaiting in their boozing dens to entrap the unfortunate seaman on his return from a foreign cruise, and ease him of his hard-earned cash. Girls, too, of tender age, abound in this distant locality, innocent of bonnets or caps, or of any vestige of feminine decency of thought or speech. The dram-shops are frequent, and full of noisy carousers. Fleets of colliers nestle on the shining waters of the Thames, like sleeping flocks of black swans; and the hum and bustle of human industry give ceaseless evidence of unremitting toil.—*Dolman's Magazine*.

AN UNHAPPY HOME.

Amidst this opulence of comfort, there is something in the general air that is not well. Is it that the carpets and the cushions are too soft and noiseless, so that those who move or repose among them seem to act stealth? Is it that the prints and pictures do not commemorate great thoughts or deeds, or render nature in the poetry of landscape, hall, or hut, but are of one voluptuous cast—mere shows of form and colour—and no more? Is it that the books have all their gold outside, and that the titles of the greater part qualify them to be companions of the prints and pictures? Is it that the completeness and the beauty of the place is here and there belied by an affectation of humility, in some unimportant and inexpensive regard, which is as false as the face of the too truly painted portrait hanging yonder, or its original at breakfast in his easy chair below it? Or is it that, with the daily breath of that original and master of all here, there issues forth some subtle poison of himself, which gives a vague expression of himself to everything about him?—*Dombey and Son*.

NAPOLEON'S RETURN FROM ELBA.

Those who like to lay down the History-book, and to speculate upon what might have happened in the world, but for the fatal occurrence of what actually did take place (a most puzzling, amusing, ingenuous, and profitable kind of meditation), have no doubt often thought to themselves what a specially bad time Napoleon took to come back from Elba, and to let loose his eagle from Gulf San Juan to Notre Dame. The historians on our side tell us that the armies of the allied powers were all providentially on a war-footing, and ready to bear down at a moment's notice upon the Elban Emperor. The August Jobbers assembled at Vienna, and carving out the kingdoms of Europe according to their wisdom, had such causes of quarrel among themselves as might have set the armies which had overcome Napoleon to fight against each other, but for the return of the object of unanimous hatred and fear. This Monarch had an army in full force because he had jobbed to himself Poland, and was determined to keep it: another had robbed half Saxony, and was bent upon maintaining his acquisition: Italy was the object of a third's solicitude. Each was protesting against the rapacity of the other; and could the Corsican but have waited in his prison until all these parties were by the ears, he might have returned and reigned unmolested. But what would have become of our sturdy and all our friends, then? If all the drops in it were dried up, what would become of the sea?—*Vanity Fair*.

MR. STRAGGLES'S WHITE-BAIT DINNER.

Mr. Straggles commenced with water-souche (which at first he conceived to be flounder-broth), and ate all the parsley into the bargain; and then got timid at the imposing waiter who came to change his plate, and said he preferred the same. But this the man would not allow by any means, and took it away with a strong-minded effort, after which Mr. Straggles was lost in admiration of the stewed eels: and in wonder at the pickles which nestled amidst the salmon cutlets: and in fear at the pyramid of whitebait which soon made its appearance, so much so, that he drank deeply of punch to regain his presence of mind. And then he watched Mr. Flitter closely,—how he slanted his plate with a wedge of bread, while he squeezed the lemon over the cayenne pepper,—how he helped himself recklessly to ravenous quantities, and devoured them voraciously. All this Mr. Straggles did, even to slapping one bit of brown bread and butter upon another, face to face, as carelessly as though he had done so for years. "Well, St. aggy," said Mr. Flitter, "what do you think of whitebait? What are they like?" "I can't make out," replied his friend. "Baked curl-papers, I should say, were the nearest things to them. But the bread and butter's first-rate." "More bait," ordered Mr. Flitter; and more after that; and then devilled bait: and the Badminton. Capital stuff it was, too. "I'll tell you how to make that," said that gentleman. "Pour out a bottle of Vin Ordinaire into a jug, and shoot a little bottle of soda water into it. Add some sugar and some knobs of Wenham ice. Put a suspicion of your favourite liqueur, or a phantom of lemon-peel into it, and there you are. Ah!" This last expression accompanied a deep draught, which Mr. Straggles imitated with perfection, as the devilled bait had made his throat all of a blaze. And upon this he put pale ale, finishing with champagne, which Mr. Flitter would order. "I don't seem to care much about anything more to eat," said Mr. Straggles, as he felt the white-bait almost up to his throat. "Oh, but you must. Here are lovely peas: and duck too: or perhaps you'd like some of this ham." Mr. Straggles thought he would; it was less to eat. But it was so salt he was obliged to have some more Badminton, and soon got very jolly indeed.—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

ACROSTIC BY LORD ELDON.

The following acrostic, addressed to the late Mr. Bliss, on his adornment of Brandon, is ascribed to the pen of his early friend, Lord Eldon:—

E-ncharted, I view the scene with surprise:
D-oes not illusion deceive my wrapt eyes?
W-here are the sands, and where is the Warren?
A-re not these scenes to my memory foreign?
R-abbits and conies were lords of the soil,
D-eep sands made the traveller's journey a toil;
B-ut now the smooth turnpike invites to proceed;
L-o, the warren is changed to a sweet verdant mead!
I-nstead of a desert, like Arabic ground,
S-ee a Palace adorns, and forests abound;

S-ee Eli has created a Paradise round.

The Patriarch.

SPORTING GENTS.

And these miserable animals are going to the Derby to morrow; and, if you are in town, you'll see hundreds more spending their substance, their eighteen shillings per week, in endeavouring to appear what they are not. Why don't they try not to be that which they appear?—egregious blockheads. The Derby never was intended for them. Racing is a treat to the Yorkshire tyke, to the happy rustic, the honest and industrious tradesman; and the Derby-day should be a happy holiday to millions; but phantoms, and cigars, and iced-champagne, and cutting whips, and cut-away coats, and betting-books, are not the things for tailors' apprentices and lawyers' clerks.—*Sporting Review*.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

News has been received of the death of Capt. George Maclean, Governor of Cape Coast Castle, on the west coast of Africa. Capt. Maclean was the husband of Miss Landon, better known as L. E. L., whose unfortunate death some years since excited so much sympathy,

We are exceedingly happy to learn that the report of the Hon. and Rev. G. Spencer's death is premature.

During the week ending on Saturday last, the number of persons passing between England and France at the under-named places was—at Boulogne, 2428; at Calais, 467; total, 2895.

Accounts have been received at Constantinople of a complete victory having been gained at Dergut over the insurgents, in which more than 1200 Kurds were left on the field of battle.

A baker of Haxon, near Amesbury, Wiltshire, has engaged to supply a respectable farmer with flour for the use of his labourers at "ls." per gallon, from Michaelmas to Christmas next.

Letters from Kermilia state that a very destructive fire had broken out at Yeni Chekir (Larissa), in the bazaar. Fortunately, there was not much wind at the time, and it was got under without other damage than the destruction of 30 to 40 miserable old houses. In the bazaar, the dépôt of jewellery, goods, and other merchandise, was very great, on account of the approaching fair of Ouzoungiora, and the loss to the merchants must considerably exceed £400,000. Upwards of 650 houses and shops were destroyed during the three hours the fire raged.

Mr. Cobden arrived at Berlin last week, and was expected to remain for a few days, in order to acquire more minute information on the actual relations of the Zolzverein. After that he intends to visit St. Petersburg, and, either on his journey thither, or on his return, will visit the

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. B." Hull.—In a work so restricted in size, there must needs be many omissions. Whether the one spoken of occurs we cannot say, not having a copy of the volume to refer to.

"W. A. C."—The Black King is in check, and he must be moved, or a man interposed, or the checking piece captured.

"Muff."—No correction will be made till a second edition is published, and all applications on the subject should be addressed to the publisher of the work.

"A Young Chess-Player."—We cannot understand the question. Send a diagram of the position alluded to.

"G. A. H."—Having resigned the game, Black cannot demand its renewal. That would be as bad as retracting a move.

"J. T."—Solutions of Enigmas 179 and 181 will be found in our last Number.

Those of 174 and 175, both of which positions we warrant to be correct, you must again endeavour to discover. No one can hope to make any figure as a Chess-player who "gives up" Problems three and four moves deep only.

"B. O. T. C. H."—1. There is no law to prevent a person fingering the squares while calculating his move, but it is a very bad habit, and one which should be got rid of as soon as possible. 2. Consult the new "Handbook." 3. While your opponent retains his hold of the piece, he is at liberty to play it to any square he chooses.

"Ca. clus."—The Match between Mr. Harrwitz and Mr. Medley has terminated in favour of the former, who won eleven games to his adversary's seven.

"J. C. T." Midhurst.—Join the Brighton Chess Club. A note directed to the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Turner, 20, Regency-square, will obtain the entrée.

"II.—y G." Hastings.—Lord Hervey and Captain Pochell, the two members for the town, are members of the Brighton Chess Club. Captain Kennedy is President. There is no Chess Club at Lewes.

"J. Mc. Combe."—You should address the Publisher, Mr. H. Bohn, of Covent-garden.

"S." Enfield.—Give up all idea of composing Chess Problems until you have devoted two or three years to the study of the most famous masters in this department of the game. At present you have no conception of what constitutes a clever stratagem at Chess.

"Milo."—The pamphlet of Games between Messrs. Stanley and Rousseau, together with Volume 7 of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," are obtainable at the Office of the latter.

"Druid."—If published in a single volume, the Games and Problems given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during the last two years, would form a remarkably valuable collection of Chess varieties.

"Etonians."—Hardly subtle enough for our column, yet not without promise. Try again, remembering—"Ars inveniens adolescit cum inventis."

"S." Dublin Chess Club.—The games shall have early publicity.

"Ove."—Judging by the intelligence of your "criticisms and expositions," we should say no appellation could be more appropriate than the one you have adopted.

"Phiz."—The quarterly subscription to the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is only 4s. 4d., postage included. We think Mr. Horwitz the better player, but he has little time for practice, and is very deficient in nerve.

"A. B. C."—We believe it is Mr. Lewis's intention to publish another edition of his "Second Series of Lessons," shortly.

"R. F. W."—Mr. G. Perigal is the Honorary Secretary of the London Chess Club, and one of the most accomplished Chess-players of the day.

"M. B."—Your solution of the Indian Problem is right.

Solutions by "G. A. H." "Sopracitta," "Phiz," "Dombe," "J. D. C."

"M. T." "Templar," "Rugby," and "Etonians," are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 184.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 6th	K to Kt 4th or (a)	3. Q to K Kt 4th	P takes B
2. Q to K Kt 3d (ch)	K to R 3d or (b)	4. Q mates	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to her 5th	(a) P takes B	2. K to Q 6th	(b) K to B 6th
2. Q to her 5th	And mates next move.	3. K to Q 6th	P takes B

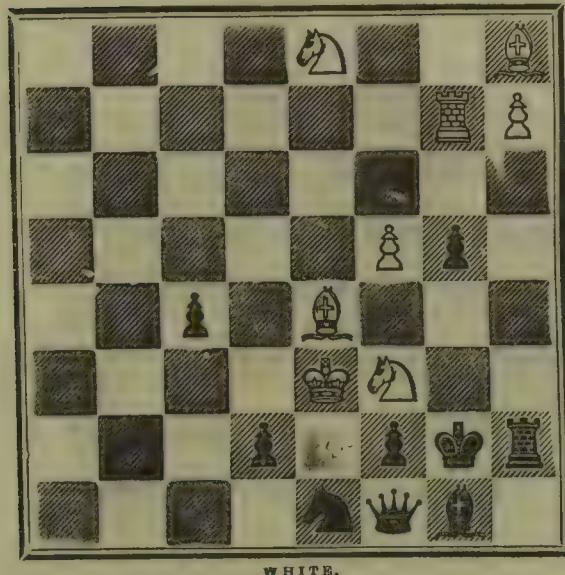
PROBLEM, NO. 185.

By HERR HANSTEIN.

(From the Berlin Schachzeitung.)

White to play and mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



CHESS IN GERMANY.

MR. HANSTEIN GIVES THE QUEEN'S ROOK TO A MEMBER OF THE BERLIN CHESS CIRCLE.

(Remove White's Q's R from the board).

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	17. B to Q 6th	P takes P
2. K B P two	P takes P	18. P takes P	B to K Kt 2d (b)
3. K B to Q 4th	Q checks	19. P to K 6th	P takes P
4. K to B sq	K Kt P two	20. Q to her 3d	K Kt to K 4th
5. Q Kt to B 3d	Kt to K 2d (a)	21. R takes Kt	B takes R
6. Q P two	Q P one	22. Q to K 6th (ch) K to his 2d	
7. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K R 4th	23. Q B takes P	B takes B
8. K R P two	Q B to K 5th	24. Kt takes B	Kt to Q B 4th
9. K B to K 2d	K R P one	25. Q to K 7th (ch) K to Q 3d	
10. K to his Kt sq	B takes Kt	26. B to K 3d	Q to K Kt 4th
11. B takes K	Q to K Kt 3d	27. Kt to K 6th	Q to K 6th (ch)
12. P takes P	Q takes P	28. K to R 2d	Kt to K 5th (c)
13. Kt to K 2d	Kt to K 3d	29. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to B 3d
14. R to K R 5th	Q to K B 3d	30. Q takes K F (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
15. K P one	Q to her sq	31. B takes Kt	Q to her B 4th
16. B takes Q Kt P	Q Kt to Q 2d	32. B to Q 3d (ch)	And wins.

(a) The accepted move at this stage is—5. K B to K Kt 2d

(b) B to Q B 4th (ch) appears a better move.

(c) Black should now have played K R to K sq.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

GAME BETWEEN TWO OF THE STRONGEST PLAYERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

(From Stanley's American Chess Magazine.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. V.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. K P two	K P two	17. K to Q 4th	Q takes Q B
2. K B P two	P takes P	18. K B takes K B P	K takes K P
3. K B to Q 4th	Q (ch)	17. K Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B sq
4. K to B sq	K Kt P two	18. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q takes Kt P (a)
5. Q P two	Q P one	19. B takes Kt	Q Kt to B 3d (b)
6. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Kt 2d	20. Q R to K sq	Q takes Q R P
7. K Kt to B 3d	Q to R 4th	21. Q Kt to K 7th (ch) Kt takes Kt	
8. K P one	P takes P	22. K Kt to Q B 5th (d) B to Q 5th (ch)	
9. Q Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq	23. Q takes B (e)	Q takes B (e)
10. P takes P	Q B to Q 2d	24. K to his sq	Q takes Kt (ch)
11. K to B 2d	Q to K Kt 3d	25. K to Q 2d	Q to K B 4th
12. Q B to Q 2d	K R P one	26. Q takes R	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
13. Q B to K 4th	K Kt P one	27. K to his 2nd	Q takes B
14. Q Kt takes Gam-bit P	Q to her Kt 3d (ch)		

White wins.

(a) Q to her 3d would have been better play. In that case, if White had been led to take his Knight, he must have lost a piece.

(b) Had he taken the R with his Q, he would have been mated on the move.

(c) This sacrifice is well conceived.

(d) The attack looks formidable, but Black has still a move of resource, which relieves him from all danger.

(e) He has no better move.

CHESS IN FRANCE.

GAME BETWEEN MR. KIESERITZKY AND M. DELANNOY. The former playing another Game at the same time, and both Games without seeing the Chess-board.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	25. Kt to K R 6th	Q P two
2. Q P two	P takes P	26. Q Kt to K 4th	B to K Kt 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	Q B P two	27. K Kt P one	Q to K 2d
4. K B to Q 4th	Q Kt P two	28. Q Kt to K 3d	Q P one
5. K B to Q 5th (a)	Q Kt to B 3d	29. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q P one
6. Q B P one	P takes P	30. Q to her 2d	Q to K 4th
7. Q Kt P takes P	Q R to Kt sq	31. Kt takes R	P takes Kt
8. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	32. Q Kt to Q Kt sq	B takes K P
9. K R to K sq (b)	K B to K 2d	33. Q Kt to R 6th	Kt to K B sq
10. Q B to K Kt 5th	Castles	34. Kt to his 5th (d)	B to K Kt 2d
11. Q B takes K Kt	B takes K	35. Kt takes K B P (ch)	K to Kt sq
12. K P one	K B to K 2d	36. Q to K 4th	Q P one
13. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q R to Kt 3d	37. K to B sq	Q to K 2d (e)
14. Q Kt to K 4th	Q B to K 2d	38. Kt to K 5th (f)	B takes Kt
15. Q to her 2d	Q R to Kt 3d	39. Q Kt to K 4th	B takes Q B P
16. Q Kt to K 5th	Q B to K 2d	40. K B P one	Q takes Q
17. Q Kt to K 5th (d)	Q B to K 2d	41. R takes Q	R takes 1:
18. K R to K 4th	Q B to K 2d	42. P takes R	P to Q Kt 5th
19. Q takes B	Q to her Kt 2d	43. K to his 2d	Kt to K 3d
20. Q to her 3d (c)	Q B P one	44. K P one	Kt to Q 5th (ch)
21. Q to her B 2d	K to K 3d	45. K to his 3d	Kt to Q Kt 4th
22. R to K Kt 4th	K to R sq	46. K to his 4th	B to Q Kt 7th
23. Q R to K sq	K to B B sq	47. K to Q 5th	B to Q B 8th
24. K R to R 4th	K Kt P one		

And Black wins.

(a) He must obviously lose a piece by taking the Pawn.

(b) A good move. If Black now takes the B he would lose two pieces in return.

(c) White might now have gained a Pawn, by taking the Bishop (ch) and then the Q B P.

(d) This move loses the game.

(e) All this is very cleverly conducted by the unseeing player.

(f) Disastrous as this is, he has no better way to prolong the game.

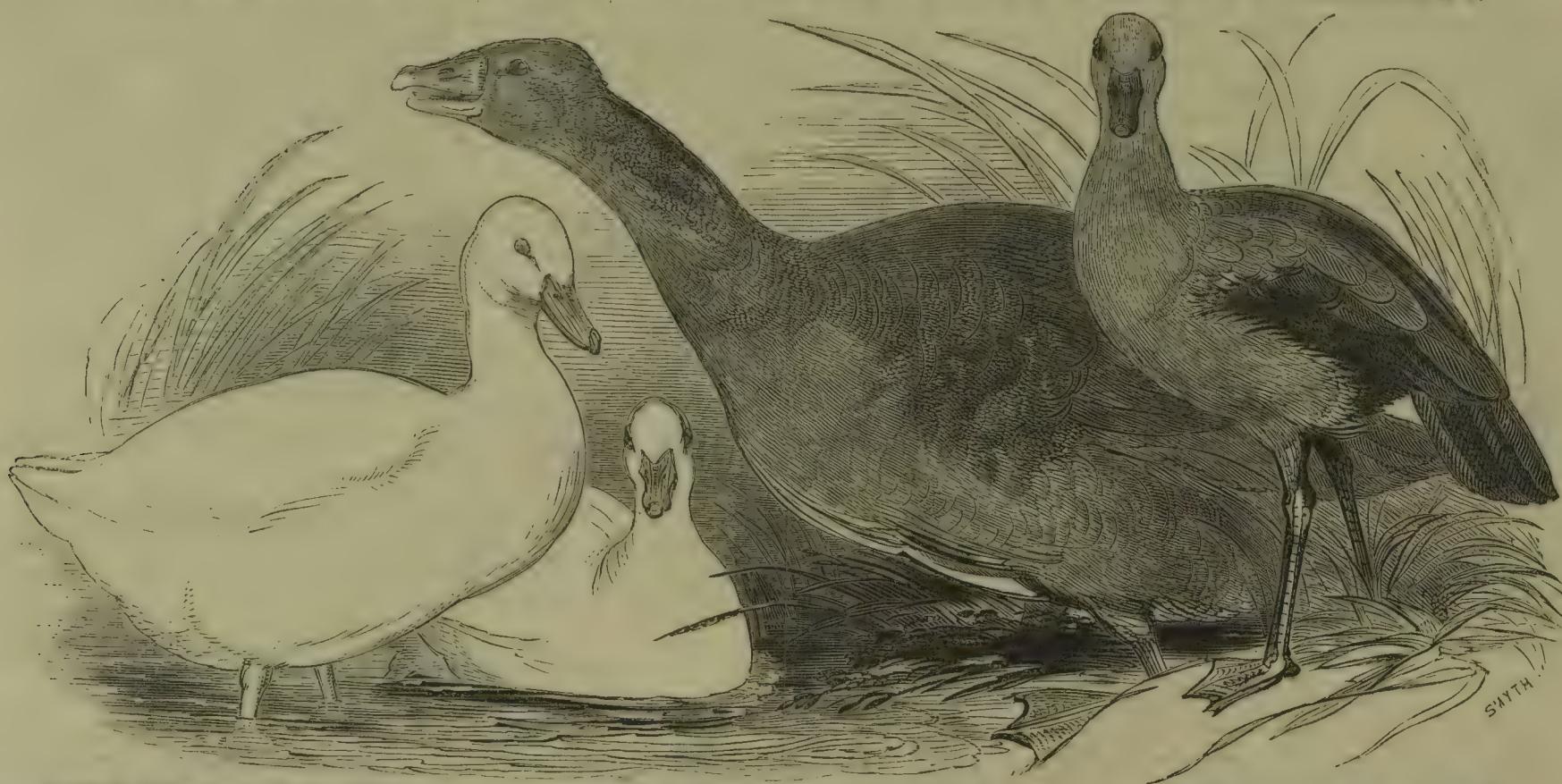
CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 188.—By HERR KLING.

<table border="1

PRIZE POULTRY, ETC., AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.



AYLESBURY DUCKS.—2ND PRIZE, MR. WESTON.

mended by the judges. No Bantams were exhibited which deserved a first prize; a second prize was given for Mr. Baker's lot of black.

IRISH GOOSE, FROM THE SHANNON.—1ST PRIZE, MR. NOLAN.

We are happy to find that very nearly all the best birds in the show have been sold. Altogether, there appears much to congratulate the Society upon; not only from the present good arising, but from the promise of greater benefit in future years.

ORONOCO GOOSE.—1ST PRIZE, MR. THOMPSON.



CLAPPERTON PARTRIDGES.—1ST PRIZE, MR. THOMPSON.

WILD TURKEY.—1ST PRIZE, MR. THOMPSON.

LEGHORN PIGEONS.—2ND PRIZE, MR. JAMRACH.

BLACK CARRIER PIGEON.—1ST PRIZE, MR. J. KNAGGS.



KENT FOWLS.—1ST PRIZE, MR. SPRIGENS.

MALAY FOWLS.—1ST PRIZE, MR. BAKER.

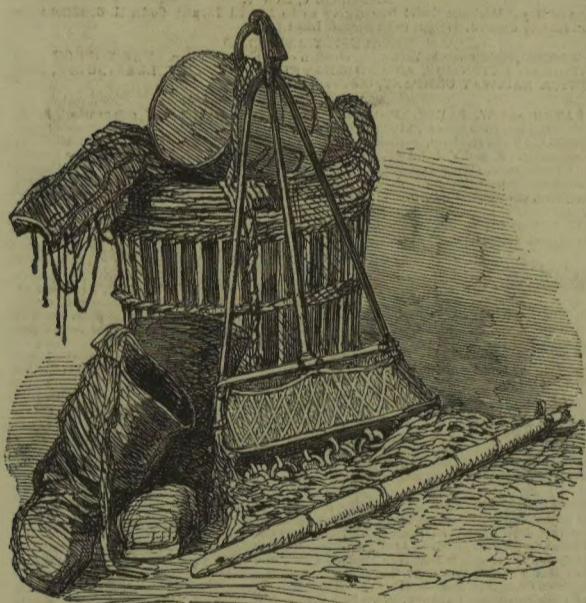
OLD SUSSEX FOWLS.—1ST PRIZE, MR. LEWRY.



OYSTER DREDGING IN WHITSTABLE BAY.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

OYSTER DREDGING.

THE excellency of the Oysters of Britain is of ancient celebrity. The old Roman epicure knew their value (*Juvenal iv.*, 140), nor have they lost their fame in modern times.



THE DREDGE.

The London consumption of Oysters, at this day, is immense; and Mr. Duncan has taken one of the great nurseries or feeding grounds for its supply, as the locality of the accompanying beautiful illustration. The scene is an estuary of the Thames, known as Whitstable Bay, a few miles east of which lies the new watering-place, Herne Bay. The inhabitants of Whitstable are chiefly employed in the Oyster Fishery, which is regulated by laws made by a Company of Free Fishermen and Free Dredgermen. The practice is for each boat in the Fishery, according to its tonnage, to contribute a certain quota of Oysters to a boat stationed in the centre of the Bay, for their reception. The fish are taken by an iron dredge (*See the Engraving*), let down from the boat, whilst sailing; and before the dredge is hauled up, the boat lies to. In Whitstable Bay, round the rock called the "Pudding Pan," is a noted place for dredging; and here have been found many pieces of Roman pottery; thus carrying the mind's eye back to the days when poor Britain enjoyed but an *ostreal* fame.

The Oyster-Dredging season has just commenced; though this information may be superfluous to any one who traversed the streets of London on Wednesday, the 4th—"Oyster Day," as it is called in the calendar of Cockneydom.

MURDER AT GREENHITHE.—On the evening of Saturday last, between seven and eight o'clock, Greenhithe was alarmed by the report that a man had been killed, which was very shortly found to be too true. The murdered man, it appears, had come across the water from Essex, harvesting, and in a state of intoxication lay down in the road to sleep, near the turning from Greenhithe to the London-road. Dawes, a contractor on the London and Rochester railroad, was riding to Dartford from Greenhithe; his horse, it is said, was frightened by the man lying in the road, and refused to pass, when it was put back by the rider, and high words ensued between the two men. Dawes attempted to ride over the other man, but failed in doing so, the horse refusing to proceed. Dawes then dismounted, and with the handle of his whip commenced beating the poor fellow on the ground, and after a very few blows (some say two or three) it was found the man was a corpse. Dawes then mounted his horse and galloped away, but was quickly followed by a mounted coast-guard officer, who was passing, and overtook him at Galley-hill, where he was taken into custody, and lodged in the lock-up at Dartford.

"PASSAGE OF ARMS" AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.

THIS noble fencing *assaut* was given on Thursday week, in Willis's Rooms, St. James's, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable company, by Signor Gandini, from Milan; and Monsieur Léon Gillemand, from Paris. Both these professors have shown themselves to be profound adepts in the noble art of Fencing. In all the attacks and defences, they maintained the steadiness, dignity, and distances required by the theoretical rules of the science. Signor Gandini developed a muscular energy far superior to his delicate appearance, and a rapidity in his movements really astonishing. Monsieur Léon, on the contrary, is a firmly-built man, and solid on his guard; he sustained all the attacks with great coolness, and showed himself worthy a competitor to his redoubtable adversary.

There were several *assauts*, besides that depicted in our Illustration. The *bénéficiaires*, Mr. Shury (an excellent English Professor), and Messrs. Chapman and James Tenniel (amateurs), severally contended,

and displayed peculiar science and skill in the use of the small sword. A *sabre* assault, between Mons. Léon and Signor Gandini, concluded the entertainment. We almost imagined ourselves to be really witnessing a duel. The sabres were not imitated, in the form of sticks, but were in solid wrought iron; and the "fendents" and "tranchants" followed each other, and were parried with remarkable celerity and skill by the two antagonists. The talent which Signor Gandini demonstrated in this assault has proved him worthy of the reputation of an excellent "Sabreur"; and of the post of instructor to the corps of officers of an Hungarian Regiment, to which he was attached during four years.

The room at Willis's was well adapted to the purpose; and Mr. G. Laurent's band, which was in attendance, played several appropriate pieces.

FRENCH JESTING.—The French are so lively a people, that they jest upon everything: "Murder in jest," as *Hamlet* has it. Of two American missionaries destroyed by the savages, they say that they fulfilled their mission, and supplied the cannibals with Christian nourishment.



M. LEON GILLEMAND.

"PASSAGE OF ARMS," AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.

SIG. GANDINI.

MUSICAL UNION, July 24, 1847.—Resolved.—That the thanks of the Committee be tendered to Mr. T. A. for the ability and judgment with which he has directed the performances of the Musical Union during the past season.

(Signed) FALLOUTH (Chairman), A. E. UPTON, G. CADOGAN, SALTOUN, G. CLERK, J. CLERK, B. PHILIPSON, F. BARNARD, C. SAWYER, A. C. LOGGIE, JOHN CAMPBELL, S. SHELBY, T. PARSONS. WESTMORELAND, Vice-President.

BAKERS PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chiswick by appointment to her Majesty and H. R. H. Prince Albert.—ORNAMENTAL WATERFOWL, consisting of Black and White Swans, Egyptian, Canada, China, Mandarin, Brown, and Laughing Geese, Sheldrakes, Pintail, Widgates, Summer and Winter Fowls, Gadwall, Teal, Shovellers, Gold and Dun Diver; Carolina Duck, &c., domesticated and pinked; also Spanish, Cochinchina, Malacca, Poland, Surry, and Dorking Fowls; and at 3, Half-moon Passage, Gracechurch-street.—White, Japan, Pied, and Common Peafowl, and pure China Pigeon.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We beg to notify to all Rail way Companies that having secured Letters Patent in all parts of Europe, as well as America for our "ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC CONVERSER," we shall, on and after the 1st of this month (August), be ready to exhibit its advantages over all other Telegraphs, and to demonstrate its Certainty, Power, and Simplicity, with a Thousand Miles of Wire, and through a Larger Number of Instruments than can be used under any existing principle. After which we shall be happy to treat liberally for its adoption, and to Grant Licenses, without control or restriction as to its uses.—BRETT and LITTLE, Furnival's Inn, London.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF LADIES RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY, **KING AND SHEATH SEND PATTERNS** Of all the NEW FRENCH SILKS, for Walking, Wedding, and Dinner Dresses, Free of Expenses.

The Richest Satin Turcs and Grecian Satin, at 2s. 6d. per yard. The Richest Glace and Cameo French Silks, 2s. of a yard wide, 3s. 6d. Extraordinary Rich Brocaded, Checked, and Striped Silks, 2s. wide, 4s. 6d.

The Richest Damask Pou de Soies, 2s. wide, only 6s. 6d. per yard. The above goods being of a very recherche character cannot be purchased at any provincial town.

For PATTERNS, Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

TROUSERS!—A good fit in this garment can be seldom obtained.—R. GRAVES, fashionista Trouser-maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted Stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

PATRONS of NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT:—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the several Royal visitors to the British Court, with almost every nobleman and gentleman in this country. The best test of the satisfactory qualities of this fashionable overcoat is the constant renewal of this high patronage.—144, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

BERDOE'S LIGHT OVER-COAT and SHOOTING JACKETS.—The WATERPROOF PALLIUM, by its superior quality, gentlemanly appearance, well-known efficiency, and moderate cost, continues (unaided by any merely CLAP-TRAP PRETENSIONS) to sustain its established reputation, as the most convenient, economical, and permanently popular Garment over invented, and merits the especial attention of the respectable classes.—W. B.'S SHOOTING JACKETS, are also REALLY Waterproof, and among experienced Sportsmen have long been celebrated. An Extensive Assortment of both JACKETS, HABITS, &c., for LADIES.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, &c., 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill.

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His principle is to warrant every article, and to exchange or return the money for any found in it to be lost or defective.

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His Cutlery, Strips Ladies' and Gentleman's Dressing-Cases, Writing-Desks, Work-Boxes, and every article for the Toilet and Work-Table, as well as for presents or for amusement, form a "tout ensemble" rarely to be met with.

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MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, prepared at the celebrated Manufactory, at Noisiel, near Paris. Established in 1825.—The great superiority of the CHOCOLAT-MENIER, and its moderate prices, have placed it in France among the most valuable daily alimenta. Its consumption in that country alone exceeds one million pounds annually. It is in general request among all classes of society for breakfast, and is much used by the beau monde at evening parties, and for flavouring creams, custards, and various other sweet dishes. It is likewise highly recommended by the most distinguished members of the Faculty to delicate persons and children for its nutritive and digestive properties. CHOCOLAT-MENIER, being ready prepared and sweetened, is a necessary article to travellers and men of business for luncheons, &c. This remarkable production has obtained from the French Government four silver and gold medals. Depots in London.—Messrs. DAKIN and CO., Tea Merchant, No. 1, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. HEDGES and SUTLER, 186, Regent-street. It may also be procured in London, and in the United Kingdom, at the most respectable Tea Dealers, Confectioners, &c.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH, and SMYRNA SPONGES. Useful Injury. For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and the great value of all we have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brushes are particularly important offices of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning which is placed in the Crown of the Hat, giving free exit to heat and perspiration, and of a grooved apparatus, forming a series of small channels in the back part of the leather lining, by which it is admitted. The Idrotobolic Hat possesses the following advantages—the regulation of the amount of air admitted into the crown of the hat, by the opening and closing of the valve at the pleasure of the wearer—the impossibility of an accumulation of heated air and perspiration—impermeability to grease around the band—extreme lightness, coolness, cleanliness, and durability—and, lastly, their acknowledged comfort to all who suffer from headache, or who are in the habit of taking violent exercise.—Johnson and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street; and Griffiths and Johnson, 2, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT OIL.—G. M. CLARKE begs respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to his New Patent Oil called the PATENT ALBANY OIL, price 5s. 6d. per gallon. This Oil will be found superior to the finest Sperm, at little more than half the cost. It will burn in any lamp, is very pale, free from smell, and, from its extreme purity, lamps burning this Oil will not require half the cleaning of any other, and warranted never to injure the lamps. Can be obtained only at the Patentee's Lamp and Candle Manufactory, 63, Albany-street, Regent's Park. Orders by post executed within two hours of the receipt.—A large assortment of Oil and Candle Lamps, Chandeliers, &c., of the newest patterns, always in stock.

NIGHT LIGHTS.—The breakage and uncertain burning of rushlights render them useless. The dirt, smoke, and smell from oil is very disagreeable. The inconveniences in not being able to move the common mortars after being lighted, and the liability of the paper taking fire, make them extremely dangerous articles, and should not be used. All these defects are remedied in CLARKE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS and LAMP MORTARS, which are clean, elegant, economical, and safe, give the same light, and have neither smell nor smoke. Persons burning night-lights should not use any other. The Lamps are made in gilt and bronze metal, plain, coloured, and beautifully painted glass, and in paper machine, from 6d. each. Mortars, 3d. per box. May be obtained wholesale and retail at the Patentee's Lamp Manufactory, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

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NOTICE.—This Establishment closes from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'clock.

*** The Entrance to the Bespoke or Measurement Department, is at the Private Hall, 83, Aldgate.

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PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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ALL JENNY LIND'S SONGS, with Italian and English Words. THE PIANISTA, for AUGUST, No. 83, contains all the Songs sung by Jenny Lind, in the opera of "La Figlia del Reggimento," for 2s. No. 81, all those sung by her in "Robert le Diable," 2s. No. 82, "Robert le Diable," as piano solos. No. 80, her Portrait, and the six Swedish Songs, 2s. Either No. post-free, 3s stamps.—Pianists Office, 67, Paternoster-row.

Just published, in a blue wrapper, price 2s., or 4s., by post, THE CASES OF CURE PERFORMED BY MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE. May be had at the British College of Health, New-road, London; and of all the Hygeian Agents throughout the Country.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DROPSY, &c.—Dr. MELHUSH may be consulted by patients suffering from all functional and structural diseases of the HEART, LUNGS, LIVER, STOMACH, and DIGESTIVE ORGANS, daily, at his House, 60, York-road, Lambeth.—N.B. Dr. M. continues giving advice gratuitously to the Poor thus afflicted, every morning (Sunday excepted), from 9 until 11 o'clock.

19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

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PIANOS, MELODIUMS, HARMONIUMS, EOLINAS, &c., too dear at any price, are constantly being foisted upon the public, who find out their mistake when it is too late. Purchasers should, therefore, be on their guard, by previously acquainting themselves with the really good, useful, and durable articles, together with the many recent and delightful improvements, to be met with at her Majesty's Piano-Forte Makers, MOTT, 76, Strand.

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LADIES WHO CROCHET may have forwarded free for Sixty Postage Stamps, a graduated set of STEEL CROCHET HOOKS and Ivory Holder, in a rich Morocco Case, together with a Book containing Plain Instructions in the Art of Crochet (Illustrated); and a Book with Instructions for making the Jenny Lind and three other Collars.—E. DRESSLER & G. GLAS, Berlin House, 101, Borough.

CAUTION.—LESSONS in INSTRUMENTS and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, begs to inform the Public she has NOT removed, nor has she any connection with any other house assuming the same name, but continues to give instruction as heretofore in Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.—Please to observe, 304.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.—J. RAWLINS respectfully announces that, in consequence of his relinquishing business, he is OFFERING

FOR SALE, at a Great Reduction, his valuable Stock of FAMILY LINEN and GENERAL DRAPERY GOODS, comprising Damask Table Linen, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Linen Diapers, Buckabacks, Glass Cloths, Cambics, Camblo Handkerchiefs, Long Cloths, Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Quilts, &c., together with a variety of Fancy Drapes, &c., &c.—133, Oxford-street, corner of Holles-street. Established, A.D. 1800.

PICKLING.—What is the cause of Pickles not keeping? Bad

Vinegar.—H. SARSON, Vinegar Maker, near the Turnpike, City-road, supplies one or more Gallons. Observe.—the name is on the label. Best Pickling, 8s.; Table Vinegar, 2s.; Common Vinegar, 1s. 6d. The double distilled, or Crystal Vinegar, for onions, prevents them from turning, and also destroys that disagreeable smell so justly complained of.—Retail Department, near the Turnpike.

THE LUMLEY TESTIMONIAL.

This magnificent Piece of Plate has just been presented by a number of noblemen and gentlemen, subscribers to, and frequenters of, Her Ma-

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155 Regent-street; can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

GINGER WINE!—EDWARDS'S CELEBRATED OLD WINE, made without fermentation

They have uniformly experienced at his hands, and of their estimation of his successful exertions.

The fund for the purchase of the Testimonial has been raised by a subscription, not exceeding two guineas each; and the design records the variety and combination of talent, by which Mr. Lumley's management has been characterized.

The base, which is triangular, is classically enriched with musical emblems. Above, seated on a rock, are the three figures of Melpomene, Thalia, and Terpsichore. From amidst this group springs a column ornamented by the bay-tree, dedicated to the Muses. Three bass-reliefs enrich the column; one representing the scene in "Norma," where the stern Druidic Priestess contemplates the death of her children; the second, a scene from the "Barber of Seville;" and the other, the famed "Pas de Quatre." Around the summit of the column float three winged boys, bearing garlands of flowers, surmounted by a figure of Euterpe.

This is, unquestionably, one of the finest works of art ever executed in silver. The design is strictly classical, yet relieved from all severity. The proportions are truly beautiful; and the perfect execution adds to the reputation of the manufacturers, Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street. The height of the Testimonial is 36 inches; and the weight 700 oz.

The Inscription is as follows:—

In record of the Zeal, Judgment, and
Liberality,
Evinced in the Management of Her
Majesty's Theatre,
This Testimonial is Presented
To B. LUMLEY, Esq.,
by
His Friends and Subscribers.
1846.

In the Subscription List are the Prince Lieven, the Prince Radzivl, the Prince Troubetskoy, the Count Ste. Aulaire, the Baron de Brunnow, Count Gustavus Bathany, the Chambellan de Berg, the Count Esterhazy, the Count de Jarnac, M. de Koudriafsky, the Count de Laski, and the Baron de Nicolay. The Dukes of Wellington, Bedford, Cleveland, Devonshire, Leinster, and Somerset. The Marquises of Clanricarde, Donegal, Granby, Huntley, and Lansdowne. Earls Bective, Harrington, Kenmare, Lonsdale, and Pembroke. Viscounts Ranelagh, Somerton, and Templetown. Lords Aylmer, Ernest Bruce, Adolphus Fitzclarence, William Lennox, and Harry Vane. Also, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. F. Barnard, the Hon. Spencer Cowper, the Hon. P. E. Freke, Sir John Guest, Bart., Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., Sir John Lowther, Bart., Sir H. Meux, Bart., the Hon. Col. Leicester Stanhope, Sir F. Shuckburgh, Bart., the Hon. O. F. Toller, Sir Henry Webb, Bart., Col. Sir H. Webster, Sir George Wombwell, Bart.; several Members of Parliament, and other distinguished frequenters of Her Majesty's Theatre.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

SUMMARY

OF THE SUBSCRIPTION SEASON.
LAST Tuesday and Thursday terminated the subscription season at Her Majesty's Theatre; the latter, when the "Figlia" was selected, being an additional performance given gratis to the subscribers, in consideration of the non-appearance of Mdile. Lind on Saturday. On Tuesday, when the due number of subscription-nights had run out, the National Anthem was sung, and "La Sonnambula" performed, before, perhaps, the most crowded and enthusiastic audience that ever assembled on a "last night." The subscription season has closed in a manner worthy of its commencement, of the brilliant promises held out, of the liberal spirit which has marked it throughout, and of the indomitable energy of a management which has not only kept afloat in spite of unprecedented difficulties, but has actually achieved even more than had been previously done when there were comparatively no impediments in the way. No season has, perhaps, presented so many interesting facts to record, novelties so numerous and so brilliant, triumphs so great—and, moreover, materials so rich to furnish forth a next year's campaign. In no season, too, have there been fewer of those disappointments and casualties which no previous precautions can avoid, and nothing could run more smoothly than the tide of good-fortune which has poured in. In addition to the immense attraction of the Swedish Nightingale, the director engaged in his troupe both lyrical and choreographic artists nowhere surpassed, and produced novelty after novelty; winding up the whole with the great "fact" of the season's campaign, and the one that, perhaps, does him more credit than all the remainder, the engaging the first Italian composer to write an opera specially for our Anglo-Italian stage.

In fact, the only fault that could be found with the management of Her Majesty's Theatre this year is, that too much has been done. So great a number of first-rate artists have been engaged, that room could hardly be found for the due display of all. It was scarcely possible, for example, to find worthy parts for five bassi like Lablache, Coletti, Staudigl, Superchi, and Bouché. Less than half the number have more than sufficed in previous seasons; and the consequence is, some of them have not been heard so much as we should have desired. Let us, however, as fully as our space will admit, review the doings of the season in due order. Amongst the novelties stands pre-eminent that which will render this season memorable in the annals of the Opera—the débüt of Mdile. Lind. Immense and wholly unprecedented as is the sensation she produced, it is yet our conviction that her popularity has not reached its acme; and that, if she return to this country, it is yet in store for her to be more thoroughly understood and appreciated than she is now. The rich depth of thought, feeling, and sentiment, which she reveals in her acting as in her singing (for both with her are as one thing), will repay a study more deep than any as yet have been able to make. Her performance of characters of the more lofty and passionate cast has not been yet perfectly appreciated. Her *Norma* is a wonderful display of genius; in a dramatic point of view we think, perhaps, a more astonishing and admirable performance than that of any other of her parts, incomparable as she is.

The fair Swede has given her name to every species of article of toilette, and her fame has extended from the highest to the lowest classes of society. Let us add that no artist has ever enjoyed more signal tokens of Royal favour; and her excellent private character, the qualities of heart and mind the Swedish Nightingale is known to possess, added to her wonderful genius in her vocation, rendered her not unworthy of such distinction. Her Majesty hardly missed a single performance of Jenny Lind while in town; and gave an evident token of her appreciation of the genius of this wonderful artist, by commanding "Norma" to be performed on the night when she visited the theatre in state.

Amongst the *prime donne* of the season have been the graceful, sweet-voiced Castellan; Sanchioli, who, after appearing with a greatly improved voice and style at the beginning of the season, was taken with a dangerous illness, which



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. LUMLEY, OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

robbed Her Majesty's Theatre of her services and Madame Montenegro—the latter a novelty on these boards. This artist made her débüt in "I Due Foscari," an opera in which, though untried to her voice, her excellent taste and style and spirited acting produced a fine effect. We regret that it has not been possible for Madame Montenegro to appear in a part where her fine middle tones could have been heard to greater advantage. She has enjoyed the highest reputation on the Continent. Her performance of parts demanding far more exertion than that of *Lucrèzia Contarini*, have produced the greatest effect at Milan, at Rome, and at Vienna. She is evidently a woman of great dramatic genius: she has a noble presence and most ladylike manner; and, had there been less superfluity of talent, would have been a highly valuable acquisition to Her Majesty's Theatre.

This year has, besides, introduced to us a tenor and a baritone, who have enjoyed a success which has firmly established their popularity in England—Gardoni and Coletti. To the former—young, handsome, talented, possessed of a beautiful voice, and great feeling—is assured a brilliant career, to forward him in which his triumphant débüt in England will have not a little contributed. In "La Favore," "La Sonnambula," the little part of *Rainbault*, in "Robert le Diable," "I Lombardi," and in "I Masnadieri," he was especially admirable, in a dramatic as well as in a musical point of view. Coletti, who returned, after an absence of several years, immensely improved, is amongst the greatest of living baritones. In voice, perhaps, he excels them all. His finest display was in "I Due Foscari," in which he produced the most triumphant effect. Standigl, so well known in this country, appeared for the first time on the Italian operatic stage this season, and his admirable performance of *Bertram* in "Robert le Diable" worthily sustained the great reputation for dramatic and vocal talent he enjoys amongst us. Superchi was another novelty, and one who was likewise inevitably prevented by the great strength of the troupe from appearing so frequently as we could have wished. For taste, feeling, and thorough knowledge of the art of singing, he was surpassed by none of the other bassi or baritones of the company, while he added to these qualities much dramatic energy. His voice, though good, is not equal to his talent—were it so, we could hardly point out a single living baritone who would take precedence of him. Bouché is another excellent and most useful addition to the company. We have somewhat inverted the due order of things by delaying mention of the débüt of Fraschini among the musical novelties of the season. This tenor who came to this country with a great reputation acquired at some of the most notoriously fastidious capitals of Europe, such as Vienna, has not the sweetness and tenderness of Gardoni; on the other hand, he has a fiery energy, much dramatic power, and great strength of voice. We suspect he does not give much time to study, and he has got into certain bad habits in his production of voice, which somewhat impair the effect his undoubted talents would otherwise produce. In "I Due Foscari," he was admirable, this being a part which we believe he studied carefully, and which proved what he might effect if he chose to take the pains. It would be unjust not to mention likewise his performance of *Lucia*, the part in which he made his débüt, and which gained for him abroad the

appellation of "Il Tenore della Maledizione." In the scene to which this singular nickname refers, he was always certain of a rapturous encore. We have not space to dilate on the performance of old established favourites like Lablache, who, besides, cannot be raised in public favour by any praise that could be bestowed on him. Perhaps no artist has ever gained such universal suffrage, and a good will besides from all parts, which almost amounts to a personal regard.

A greater number of new operas has been produced during the past year than in any previous one we remember. The season commenced with "La Favore," which was new to the Italian stage here, though it had been given at the English theatres. The next novelty was Verdi's "Due Foscari," which was highly successful. After that, an Italian version of Meyerbeer's magnificent "Robert le Diable," Donizetti's "Figlia," brought out to display Mdile. Lind in one of her favourite comic parts; and last, not least, "I Masnadieri," a work written expressly for this stage by Verdi. All of them were eminently successful; and the two first, be it remarked, had not the *prestige* given to whatever she undertook by Mdile. Lind, whose name alone sufficed to attract crowds.

Never was the ballet more magnificent than this year at Her Majesty's Theatre. As if the combination of Taglioni, Grahn, Carlotta Grisi, and Cerito had not been sufficient, two new *danses* made their appearance, who each obtained the most brilliant success, and one of whom, Rosati, remaining till the end of the season, was placed on a par with the four celebrated *ballerines* before mentioned. Rosati has a style of her own—already a great merit; and for the elegance and precision of her execution of a succession of small rapid steps, she is unsurpassed. The young, almost child-like Marie Taglioni, gives, we think, even greater promise than Rosati. With care and practice, she may achieve the highest position in her art. The graceful Perrot, the agile St. Leon, and a new importation, Paul Taglioni, completed the choreographic troupe.

The most striking choreographic productions of the season have been "Corali," brought out at the commencement; "Thea," a charming composition, and one of the most effective of the kind produced for a long time; "Les Elémens," a new divertissement, combining Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, and Rosati; the "Pas de Quatre," which added to them Taglioni; the "Pas de Déeses," presenting the three last; and the "Sylphide," in which Taglioni won her brightest laurels; the latter was produced on Thursday for the last subscription night. In such a case as this facts are a sufficient eulogium, and let us add again that these exertions on the part of the management were gratuitous.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the crowds that thronged Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday, were as great as ever, attracted to hear the charming opera "La Figlia del Reggimento;" and Jenny Lind. The Swedish songstress was in splendid voice, and introduced on this occasion several novel and exquisite ornaments into the music of her rôle. The encores were as numerous as ever, and she was recalled five times during the evening. Gardoni and F. Lablache sung with their accustomed excellence. A "Pas de Deux" was danced by Rosati and Louis D'Or between the acts of the opera; and the second act of the beautiful ballet, "La Sylphide," with the charming Taglioni, concluded the entertainments.

MUSIC.

MR. GERHARD TAYLOR.—This extraordinary harpist gave an Evening Concert on Monday last, at the Hanover-square Rooms, principally for the purpose of making his talents known to the public, as it was too late in the season to make a profitable speculation. In various works, composed by himself, Gerhard Taylor proved that he was thoroughly master of every executive facility, and perhaps his wonderful execution tempts him to out-of-the-way feats not in character with the instrument. He displayed, however, so much feeling at times in his style, as to indicate that, in the legitimate resources afforded by the harp, he may take his place as one of the most accomplished players. Mr. H. S. May played pieces on the piano, and Miss Taylor and Miss Townsend were the vocalists.

THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Great exertions are making to render this meeting attractive. The days of performance are fixed for the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of September.

ACADEMIE ROYALE DE MUSIQUE IN PARIS.—M. Duponchel's stay in London was very brief. The only engagement that has transpired has been that of Cerito and M. St. Leon, his husband. Verdi, Roger (the tenor), and Madame Dorus Gras had returned from London to Paris.

FINE ARTS.

STATUETTE OF JENNY LIND.

MR. SIMPSON, of Regent-street, has published an admirable statuette of Madame Jenny Lind, in "La Figlia del Reggimento," modelled in England by Monsieur Jeannest. It is by far the most striking representation of the Swedish Nightingale that has yet been given to the public. The likeness is singularly correct, not being in any degree flattened; and the style of the entire figure very happily caught, even to the very feet. She is represented singing the famous *Rataplan* song, and imitating the roll on the drum, as she marches backwards and forwards across the stage. The figure is thirteen inches high, and the circular pedestal on which it stands about five, so that it is by no means too large for a cheffonier or side-table. We do not at present remember any statuette of an *artiste* made and published in London; but we think were a series produced, as Dantan has done in Paris, they would command an extensive sale. That the present clever cast will be bought eagerly, there can be little doubt; more especially as the original is now about to leave us, although, as we trust, only for a time.

RUSTIC FETE.—On Saturday last, the Park of Bromham Hall, Bedfordshire, was the scene of great activity. A dinner of roast beef and plum pudding was served to upwards of 1200 poor of Bromham, Biddenham, and Stagden, by the tenantry and other residents in those parishes, in commemoration of the Hon. George Rice Trevor taking possession of the Bromham estate, pursuant to a recent decision in the House of Lords. Triumphal arches were erected on the occasion, and the church bells rung, and flags waved throughout the day, which was, indeed, a joyous one for the village poor.

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